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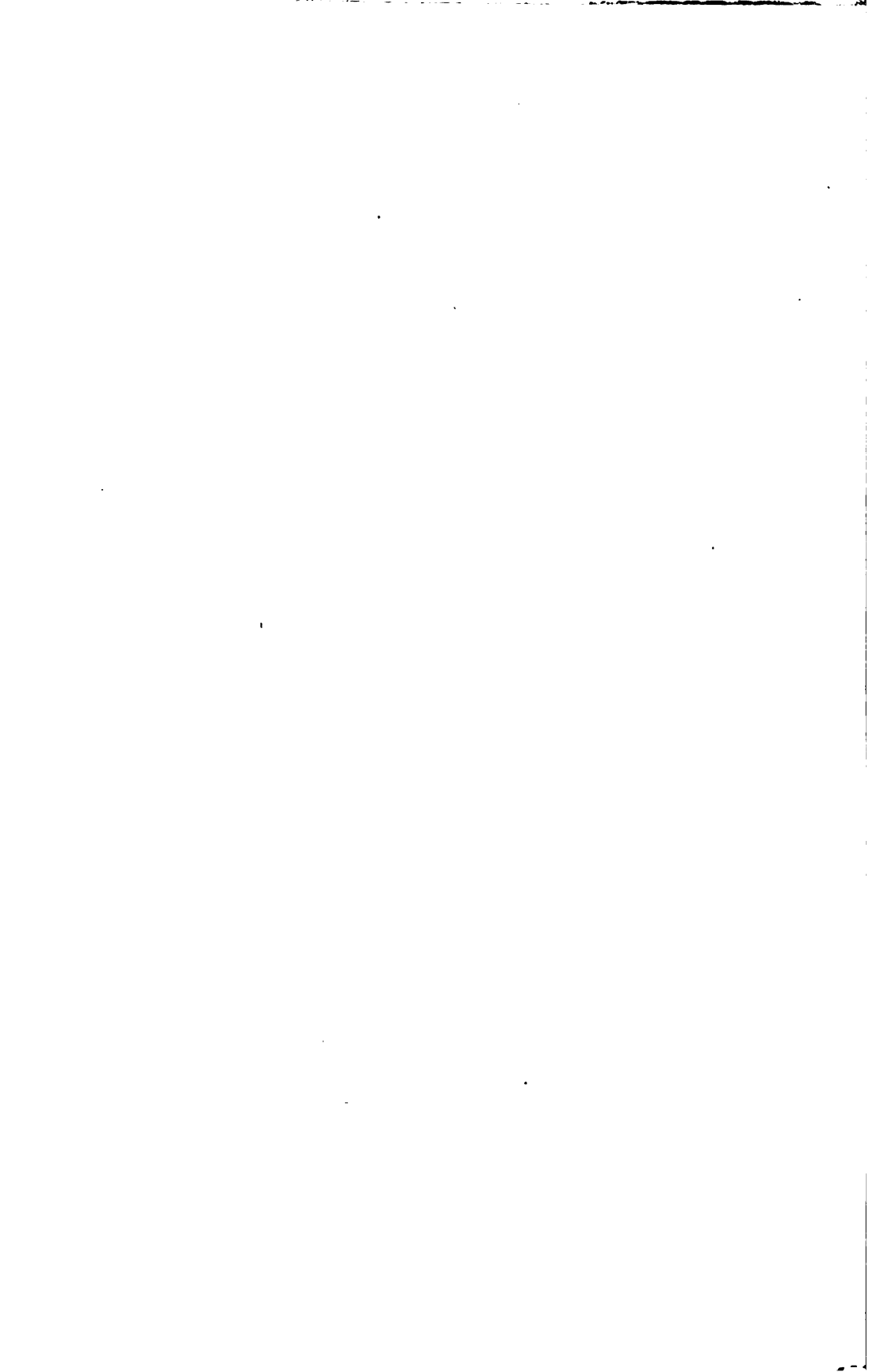
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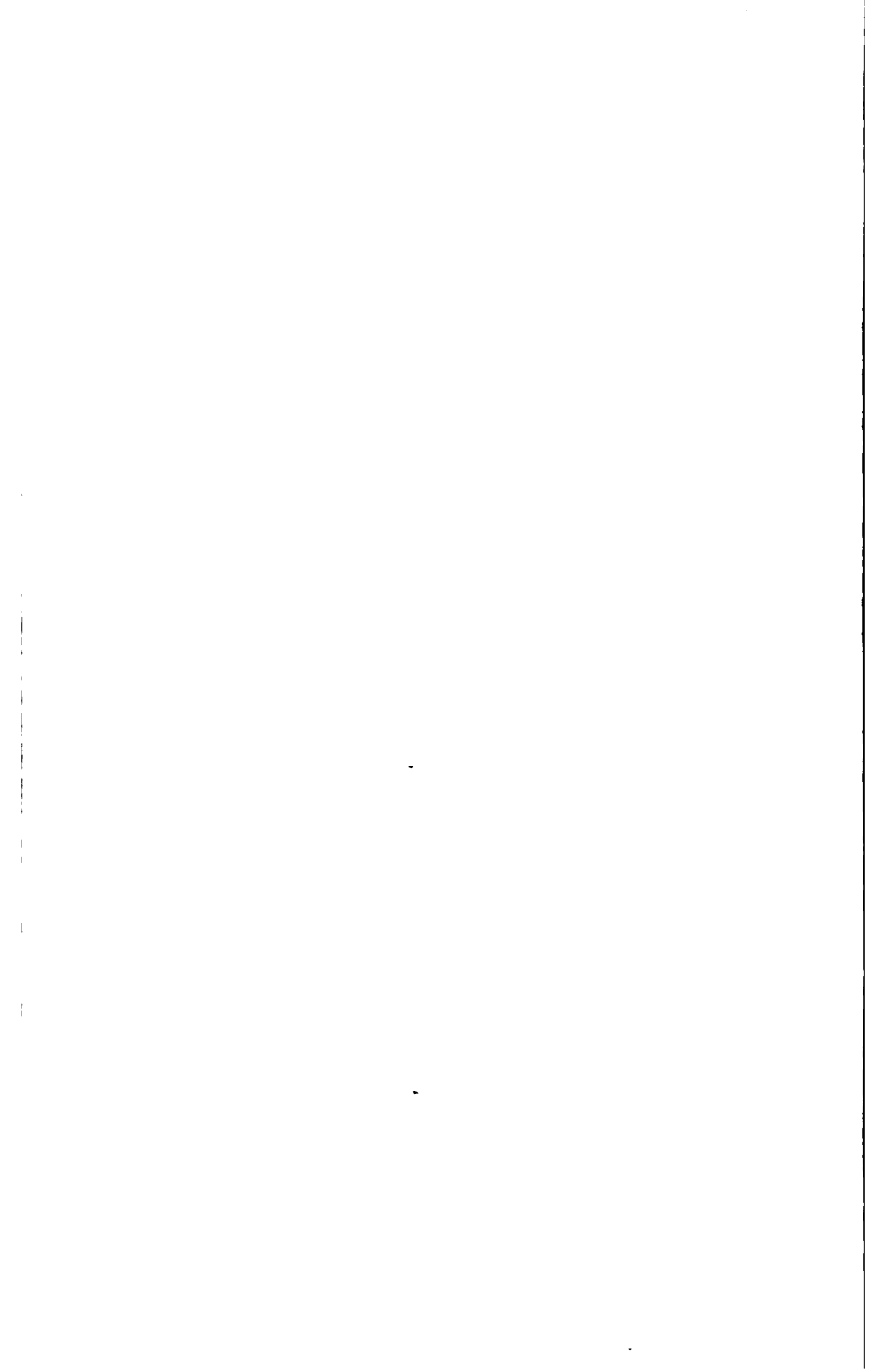


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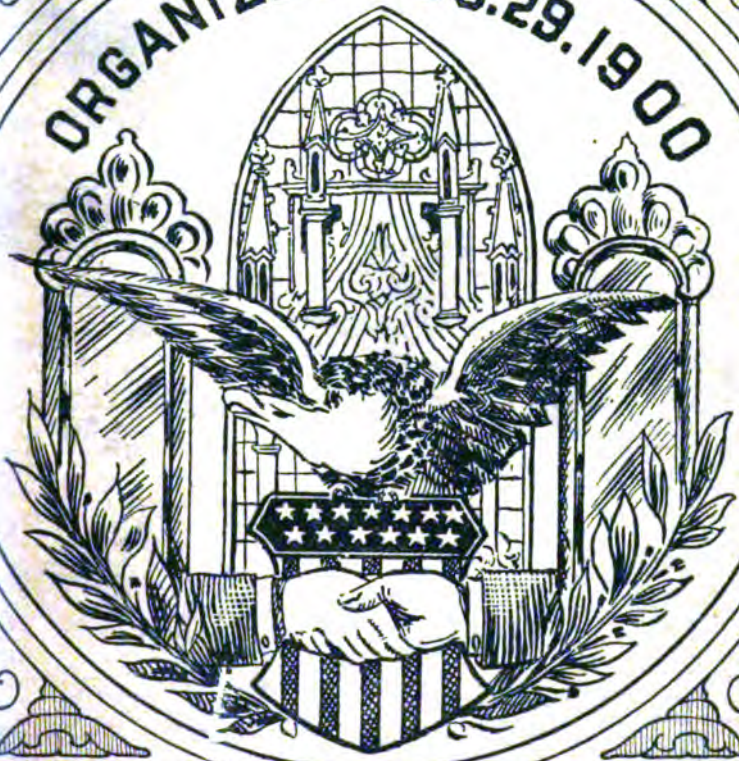
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GLASS WORKER

OFFICIAL ORGAN

AMAL. GLASS WORKERS INT. ASSN.

ORGANIZED AUG. 29. 1900



Vol. 4.

JUNE 1907

No. 46.

SOCIAL SCIENCES

Continued

...THE...

GLASS WORKER

OFFICIAL ORGAN

AMAL. GLASS WORKERS INT. ASS'N.

Entered September 16, 1902, at Chicago, Ill. as second-class matter, under Act of July 16, 1894

Volume 4

JUNE 1907

No. 46

A NEW DEVELOPMENT IN THE MOYER-HAYWOOD CASE.

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The impeachment of Senator W. E. Borah by the Federal Grand Jury, on account of fraud, is an interesting incident in connection with the Moyer-Haywood case. Borah is one of the attorneys for the prosecution. Steunenberg, the murdered man, was mixed up with Borah in the fraud with which he is charged. It seems, then, that this Steunenberg, who has been held up to the public as a citizen of unimpeachable virtue, was in reality a land grabber who probably had enemies enough on his own account, and who might easily have been murdered by men he had defrauded, or even by accomplices in his crime.

It is a significant fact that United States District Attorney Beatty, in whose court the investigation of Borah has proceeded, has been supplanted by an attorney connected with the Oregon Shortline Railway, Attorney T. J. Dietrich. This man is one of Roosevelt's personal appointees. It is thought that if Borah's case is taken before Dietrich it will be with the understanding that it is to be dismissed. For one thing, too many people are said to be mixed up in the fraud, and his trial would probably lead to disclosures implicating Governor Gooding and other high officials.

During the Moyer-Haywood meeting in this city one of the speakers, N. L. Griest, who was familiar with the conditions in Idaho, made the statement that he thought it probable that Steunenberg had been murdered by some of the many enemies he had made as a sheep-raiser, or in connection with land stealing. There is war between the sheep-raisers and the cattle-raisers in that country, and the feud is exceedingly bitter. Recent disclosures seem to point in the

same direction. It is said that Borah has petitioned that his case be postponed until after the Moyer-Haywood trial. It will be interesting if Roosevelt commands that the indictment against Borah be quashed, or that his trial be delayed in order that he may help to prosecute Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. He is said to be an attorney of unusual ability and the mainstay of the prosecution.

Boise City is the home of Governor Gooding, Senator Borah and many other wealthy land thieves—known land thieves, outside this recent indictment of the Grand Jury. Governor Gooding was generally known to be an accomplice in a steal of thousands of acres of land from the people of Idaho. This band of unscrupulous and powerful men, controlling the Republican political machine in their state, look with contemptuous indifference upon the popular demonstrations in favor of the prisoners. They have the militia at their disposal, the Federal troops at call. They control the public press of the state, so that the truth with regard to Borah or with regard to the accused men, does not reach the public. These conditions, combined with the outspoken approval of the prosecution by the President of the United States, who stands as the spokesman for the controlling political machine, these conditions make a dark outlook for the three accused men.

Borah's indictment was the result of a quarrel among the land thieves themselves, and the betrayal of their frauds by one of their own number; although to mislead the Idaho public, the press there is claiming that his indictment results from a plot of the Western Federation of Miners, in spite of the improbability that

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that body could influence the Federal Court, the stronghold of the mine owner and the wealthy, governing class. Considering the nature of the revelations that are being made, the kidnapping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone does not seem so surprising as it first appeared. These are high-handed criminals with whom we are dealing, men who have broken the laws in more than one direction before; this kidnaping business was only characteristic.

The acquittal of the three accused men would mean a serious defeat of the capitalist class not only in Colorado and Idaho, but in the United States. Organized capital is facing organized labor, and the struggle is a desperate one. The

trust, and the political party, recognize the situation much better than the union man. The claim made by the prosecution, that it is not fighting unionism, is flimsy. If these men were common murderers, if they were not the officers of unions no such fight would be made. The employing class knows that there cannot be two masters in the industrial field; that either it must rule the situation or that the union will eventually rule it, and with the industrial field the political field also, for the two go together. If these men are convicted, unionism will receive a blow intended to disable it, but what the result of that blow will be it is too early to say.—San Jose (Cal.) Union Label.

THE TRIAL IS ON.

After Over One Years Imprisonment the Trial Commences Against W. D. Haywood, et. al.

The jury to try Wm. D. Haywood, Sec'y of the Western Federation of Miners, for the murder of ex-Gov. Steunenberg was finally completed June 3. The following statement was made by Messrs. Darrow and Richardson, council for the defense, after the jury was impaneled.

"The Haywood jury consists of nine farmers, one real estate agent, one building contractor and one foreman of fence construction on a railroad. There is no man on the jury who works for wages or who has ever belonged to a labor organization, excepting Burns, who was a member of the carpenters' union fourteen years ago, or who has ever been a student of trade unionism or the labor question. In the two hundred odd jurors drawn, not more than three trade unionists were placed in the panel, and these were excused for conscientious objections to capital punishment and fixed opinions. The jurors drawn have been mainly farmers, interspersed with a large number of bankers and some business men.

"The jurors appear to be men of honest purposes, determined to give the defendant a fair trial, but it is uniformly made up of a class to which none of the defendants has ever belonged, and which has no natural kinship to labor organizations. In addition to this, they are drawn from a small county, almost wholly agricultural, and each member for a year and a half has read little about the case except what has been contained in the

Boise daily papers, and this has uniformly been hostile to the defendants. Nearly all of them admitted that they had formed opinions and impressions from what they read, and, necessarily, these must have been against the defendant."

The trial commenced June 4. Mr. Hawley, for the prosecution, commenced his address to the jury, saying that the prosecution expects to prove that the officers and executive committee of the Western Federation of Miners were responsible, not only for the death of Steunenberg, but scores of others.

He briefly went over the events immediately preceding the death of ex-Gov. Steunenberg and described the latter's assassination and the arrest of Orchard.

He said he would prove that the Western Federation of Miners "left a trail of blood—traded in blood, hired paid assassins, and collected huge sums of money which they used and squandered to carry out the objects of the few men of the 'inner circle.'" He said that Harry Orchard, who is said to have confessed to placing the bomb which blew up and killed ex-Gov. Steunenberg, was also a member of the Western Federation of Miners, as was Jack Simpkins, who has not been apprehended.

Mr. Hawley said, that while Haywood, Pettibone and Moyer are specifically charged in the indictment with having thrown or exploded the bomb, it is not the purpose of the prosecution to prove

that they were in the State of Idaho at the time of the crime. Under the laws of this state, however, accessories before the fact are not recognized as such, but must be charged with the crime as principals. Those who aid, advise, abet, or assist in crime are recognized under the laws of Idaho, whether present or not, as principals in the crime.

"It is our purpose," he said, "to show that the death of Steunenberg was the result of a conspiracy, an understanding, and collusion between the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners and other persons.

"We claim that the leaders of this union are responsible for this outrage, and it will be our purpose to prove them so."

Surrounded by deputy sheriffs and guarded by special detectives, Harry Orchard, the star witness for the prosecution in the trial took the witness stand on June 5. Seldom, if ever, has a more revolting and blood curdling story of crime been related in the court room or out of it than that which the witness, who said his real name is Albert E. Horsely, unfolded before the jury.

His wanderings over the western country at the expense of the organization to "bump off" men who had opposed the union were related in detail in a more or less connected narrative. These wanderings took him from Colorado to San Francisco and through Wyoming, Utah and Montana.

Sometimes he accomplished his bloody work and at other times his mission failed, but throughout the long narrative one point was always in evidence, that he needed money and was willing to undertake any kind of murderous work to secure it.

The witness showed some familiarity with the workings of the Western Federation of Miners, and gave the impression that there is some truth in his story, although the defense will attempt to show that it is wholly a fabrication.

Orchard confessed that as a member of the mob that wrecked the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill in the Coeur d'Alenes he lighted one of the fuses that carried fire to the giant powder explosion.

Confessed that he set the death trap in the Vindicator mine at Cripple Creek that blew out the lives of Supt. McCormick and Foreman Beck.

Confessed that because he had not been paid for his first attempt at violence in the Vindicator mine he had been treacherous to his associates by warning

the managers of the Florence & Cripple Creek railway that there was a plot to blow up their trains. From his story it appeared that the attempt to wreck the train was made after the Vindicator explosion, while the developments showed that it occurred before the explosion.

Confessed that he cruelly fired three charges of buckshot into the body of Detective Lyte Gregory, of Denver, killing him instantly.

Confessed that for days he stalked Gov. Peabody, of Colorado, about Denver, waiting a chance to kill him.

Confessed he and Steve Adams set and discharged the mine under the station at Independence that killed 14 men.

Confessed that, falling in an attempt to poison Fred Bradley, of San Francisco, he blew him and his house up with a bomb of gelatin powder. The court investigation in that case found that the explosion was caused by escaping gas and damages were paid to the owner of the building.

On June 6 Orchard renewed his evidence and told how with a great bomb he killed former Gov. Steunenberg.

Among the spectators was Mrs. Crothers, mother of Haywood, who arrived from Salt Lake City; Mrs. Haywood and his half sister. His daughters were not present.

At the other side of the court room were Mrs. Pettibone and Mrs. Steve Adams, whose husband is said by Orchard to be his personal assistant assassin.

Of course it goes without saying that every one of these dastardly deeds Orchard brings into it that he was instigated to do so by Messrs. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. The defense will try to show that he is a liar and they may also prove that he is a Pinkerton spy, in the employ of the Pinkerton Agency.

It is expected that the case will last till August since the prosecution have taken such a wide range, implicating every murder that was committed in the western country for the last decade to the Western Federation of Miners.

ORCHARD A PINKERTON.

H. V. S. Groesbeck, a former Judge of the Supreme Court of Wyoming, delivered a speech at Laramie, Wyo., under the auspices of the Young Men's Literary Club, in which he made the sensational statement that Harry Moore or Harry Orchard, under which name he is more familiarly known, the self-confessed as-

sassin of former Governor Frank Steunenberg of Idaho, was a Pinkerton spy, who enrolled as a member of the Western Federation of Miners for the sole purpose of bringing that organization into disrepute through connivance with and carrying out the dastardly plots of the Mine Owners' Association. "I have positive information in my possession," said Judge Groesbeck, "which brands Orchard as a Pinkerton spy."

The Judge made the further claim that the troubles in the Cripple Creek district, in the Coeur d'Alene, and in other places in the mining country, were instigated by the Mine Owners' Association. Small and insignificant differences were in this way magnified, he intimated, until they assumed most serious proportions, resulting finally in the open breach and the calling out of the militia. Speaking of the motive behind the assassination of Steunenberg, Judge Groesbeck said: "The assassination was the most illogical thing that any union or federation could conceive of, and from which no possible benefit could accrue to the instigators. There was no use for any union to murder Steunenberg. He was a dead horse politically and the trouble in Idaho was ended."

Western Federation of Miners will hold their annual convention in Denver, beginning next Monday. Various plans will be considered to meet the attacks of the operators and give them all the fight they want. Despite the war of extermination begun five years ago by the plutocrats, politicians and Pinkerton pimps, the W. F. of M. has steadily increased in members and influence and will continue to fight against the would-be slave-drivers indefinitely.

JUSTIFICATIONS OF STRIKES.

The question of justification of strikes is brought forward by the fact that the strike is the important centripetal force of the organization of labor. In so describing it—and to avoid the common error that strikes are associated as a function of labor organizations only—let it be understood that the power to effectively strike is the centripetal force of all organizations, whether labor, religious, social, political or capital. Every organization, of whatever character, is formed and held together for the one purpose of resisting or striking against some real or anticipated menace or condition that is commonly threatening or

objectionable to those attracted to membership. Thus, we cannot well associate a labor union with all strikes and boycotts. There are social, religious, political and capitalistic strikes and boycotts as incessant as the ebb and flow of the ocean tide.

What the strike of one social element of the civilized human family against another may have for justification I do not undertake to discuss. Its benefits, in some measure, may come from the examples, good or bad, of the lives of the members peculiar to the various social classes, as influenced by the purposes of the respective society in which they class themselves.

Capital organizes into trusts, companies, corporations and combine to acquire more effective strike power. What is the justification. Yet all these strikes are incessantly active.

This article purposes to say of the justification of labor strikes, but lest an advantage in reasoning be given to the justification of capitalistic strikes, just enough space to ask the purpose of capital may be taken. We are told, and by an array of most forceful exploiters, that the combination and centralization of capital into private control is a public benefit. It would be too unpardonable to take space here for a discussion of that question. But that its purpose is to benefit the public appears contradicted when we ask ourselves, What prompts investment in stocks of these combinations?" If you have \$100, or from that amount to \$10,000, or more, which you wish to invest, may you conclude to purchase certain railway stocks for the purpose of benefiting the public? Or may you more likely be influenced by the private benefit you expect from such investment? As you make the investment, do you contemplate inviting another combination to build a competing railway which will be an advantage, perhaps, to your community, but reduce the income upon your investment? Or are you determined to fight loyally with your associate stock holders to defeat the possibility of such competition, regardless of the public benefit? Then you engage to support a perpetual strike of the capital in which you are interested, and justification cannot be based upon public interest.

No matter what varied arguments are arranged against the organization of labor, it is the strike power that excites the argument. The strike provides the only method by which labor can rebel against oppressive measures and condi-

tions of employment. The strike is the force by which the labor union asserts existence. It is that by which the employer is forced to consider a wage scale proposed by employees themselves. It is the power to strike that causes the legislator to listen to labor's appeal for laws. It is the power to strike that influences the otherwise indifferent merchant to carry union labeled goods in his business—the boycott being a form of strike. It is the influence of the power to strike that causes the appeal to arbitration, and the intercession of outside citizens in labor controversies.

True, there are multitudes of illustrations of agreeable relations between employing managements and organized labor. It would be ungenerous to assume that all such illustrations exist from fear on part of the employer. There are employers and managers of employing concerns who are voluntarily fair to labor, from an honest purpose, and accede to labor the very best that circumstances will permit. Such employers have no fear of strikes, nor are they actuated by such fear in their dealings with labor unions. Yet, were it not for the strike power, there would be no labor union with which such employers could deal.

The strike power of organized labor appeals to the fair-minded element of citizenship in proportion to the confidence that the average citizen has in the intelligence of the membership of the organization. The strike power of organized capital, or employing corporations, appeals to the fair-minded element of citizenship in proportion to the confidence of the average citizen in the abstract of capital from selfish ends. As capital is feelingless, and selfish accumulation from its nature, its strike power is without outside sympathy, and commands only to the extent of fear it may instill. It is as repulsive to sympathy as intelligence is inviting.

No labor strike occurs without a cause—there is no effect without a cause. Eliminate the cause prior to the strike and there would no strike follow. Then the justification of the strike depends upon the justification of the contention in defense of the cause, to the extent of the strike, and the justification of the neglect or refusal to remove the cause by those in authority to do so.

Cause of labor strikes have been various, but all may be traced in anticipated or real, intolerable or unacceptable conditions of employment. Let us take up a few of the abstract causes.

First, a collectively employed body

of men conclude to organize into a labor union. Of course, there is a cause for reaching such a conclusion, but discussion of that is unnecessary here. If the men have a right to organize such a union, the cause is of little consequence. But the employer objects. The employees insist, and organize. The employer discharges the officers of the organization and others, whose disposal is for the purpose of destroying the organization. Others are told that if they want employment they must withdraw and remain non-union. The terms are objectionable. The employees take the manager at his word and they all quit. They not only quit work, but they tell other employees that the employer restricts the rights of men in employment. The strike is on. It is an incident in the community. It attracts attention, and the natural sentiment of the public toward the unfair employer is the same as that toward the holdup man or the midnight burglar. He is attempting to take from men that which naturally belongs to them. Society does not stand for that. Society protects all men in their rights. Some ask, "Why don't the men seek work elsewhere?" "Why don't society let the employer alone?" The men have a right not to seek work elsewhere. They may remain idle so long as they are not vagrants. Society lets the employer alone in a business way, but as an objectionable member, society seeks him as it does the burglar, until he is locked up, as it were, or becomes good. If it is right that the recognized rights of citizens shall be respected and protected, the strike is justifiable. If it is right that society should protect men in their rights, if civilization means anything in the way of security of equal rights, the strike is justifiable. Employment of one by another embraces an agreement expressed or implied. But no agreement can be made or implied as containing conditions that take away the rights of men. The employment of a man to labor implies or expresses that certain labor shall be performed by the employee, but it cannot imply that such employee shall commit suicide during his term of service. Even if such should be an expressed condition, it would not be legal. Neither is an agreement legal which conditions that the employee shall not join a labor organization.

Another case is inability on part of employer and employee to reach an acceptable agreement upon terms of employment. An employing corporation is in business for profit. The magnitude

of profit depends much upon the economy with which the business is conducted. Profit cannot accrue unless the expense is less than the income—real or prospective. An item of expense is labor. A certain amount of labor is required, and the less paid for it the greater the profit. Then it is important to the purpose of the business to pay the least possible for the required labor. It is equally important to the purpose of the wage earner that the highest rate obtainable from the business shall be paid for labor. This purpose is common to all wage earners collectively employed. They get together and fix the price and conditions acceptable. The employer, or management, fix upon a lower rate and more exacting conditions—the very lowest at which it may be hoped to obtain the desired labor. So long as both parties maintain their positions, no agreement can be reached. It may be the honest opinion of the employees that by suspending the supply of labor, the employer will buy it at the price fixed by the employee. They suspend work, and the strike is on. But some ask, "Why not permit the employer to employ other wage earners at his own price?" He is permitted to do so, providing he can get them. But the strikers have a right to illustrate their position to others who might take the positions. Their purpose in selling their labor is the same as the purpose of the strikers. They join the strikers, and refuse to sell their labor at the under price. The man who accepts the employment works against an effort to promote his own interest. He is looked upon as a degenerate, not competent to understand the common interest of wage earners, or, that he is of a mercenary disposition not consistent in a good disciple of civilization. Now, if such a strike is so confined in its effect that it offers no interference with the general affairs of society, under the present code of ethics both employer and strikers are within their rights. But should the affairs of society be menaced or interfered with, society has a right to interfere. Such interference popularly demands arbitrations. So predicated is the public demand for arbitration, that rejection of arbitration on part of a labor union, in agreement controversies, reflects upon the justification of the strike. So, rejection of arbitration on part of the employer destroys justification of his contention against the wage rate and conditions asked by the strikers. Thus, the strike of the employees

is justified by the public, from the very unfairness of the employer or management.

But few strikes occur from other than the two causes mentioned. The first embraces attempts of employers to annul the natural and legal rights of employees. The second embraces the refusal of employers to grant acceptable terms of employment or submit such disagreements to arbitration. There is not a doubt as to the justification of such strikes. The employer, or employing corporation, has the power to remove the cause before the strike is declared. Consequently, the employer is responsible for all disagreeable features and characteristics attending the strike.

The very purposes for which labor organizes justifies its existence. But its existence is the existence of a strike power. Then the strike, when necessary to the promotion of the purposes of organized labor, is justifiable.

But the uninitiated asks, "What are the purposes of organized labor, that they are justifiable?" The purposes of organized labor are best exposed by progress and accomplishments. The progress of organized labor comes of the associated intelligence of the membership. The culmination of the progress of labor organizations is an aspersions of the intelligence of the membership. Accomplishments are results of the constant application of associated intelligence of the membership. Perhaps an accomplishment comes as an immediate result of a strike. Yet it is a product of the application of the associated intelligence of the employees composing the union. The exercise of the strike power is in the hands of the associated intelligence. The strike is declared by the associated intelligence of the employees. It is guided and directed by that same intelligence. It is the same intelligence that the employer engages to apply the labor he buys. As employees the employer lauds their intelligence in so far as his own interest lies in so doing. As strikers, he condemns it, in so far as his own interest lies in so doing.

The expressions of employers are not safe to be accepted upon the justification of strikes. The labor organization and its strike principle is as necessary to the health and welfare of wage-earners as is the government with its police regulation to society. The strike is as justifiable as the apprehension of piracy. Investigation will discover a cause for every strike for which the employer is

wholly, or in part, at fault—generally wholly at fault.

When strikes are apparently lost to the organization, some criticise the strikers, or strike directors, some ridicule the effort. But no strike was ever lost. It is justifiable in its nature as a resistance against oppression, and leaves its influence for good behind.—The Quarry Workers Journal.

GLASS SUBJECT TO DECAY.

Mediaeval glass decays in a very characteristic manner. Very commonly the glass becomes covered with little pits, for all the world like the worm-holes one often sees in an old oak cabinet.

The process of decay in glass is undoubtedly a parallel on a small scale to the change produced on a large scale by the action of time and weather on geological formations, such as chalk and sandstone—a combination of corrosion and internal change.

Corrosion of the surface of glass is produced by the long-continued action of moisture, which gradually extracts the soluble silicates, leaving the insoluble silica in a thin film, the glass thereby becoming iridescent. Owing to the large proportion of lime it contains, however, mediaeval glass does not become iridescent as the result of corrosion. On the extraction of the alkali by water this lime is left behind with the silica, and forms with it a hard, insoluble silicate of lime, which adheres to the corroded surface of the glass, forming an opaque scum or patina. In some cases this is so marked that the glass appears to be covered with a coat of cement.

The peculiar pitting of old stained glass is not, however, due to corrosion at all, but to a change in the constitution of the glass.

What happens is this: In the first place, molecules of the same kind tend to separate out from the homogeneous mixture and collect round a point, forming a centre of decomposition. Proceeding from this centre the glass is found decomposing into definite compounds in an ever-enlarging circle until it reaches a point at which the strain set up in the glass by this molecular movement results in a crack forming around the area of decomposition, and then the whole mass comes away, leaving behind it a little hole or pit in the surface of the glass.

Such are the two forces at work on the decay of glass—corrosion without and decomposition within—and, of course,

they act simultaneously. As the pits are formed they are extended by corrosion, forming a resting place, in fact, for the water, until eventually the whole fabric of the glass is destroyed.

According to varying circumstances—the position of the window as effecting its degree of exposure, the climate in which it is placed, differences in composition and mechanical state of the glass—we get all sorts of variations in the precise effect of decay in particular instances.

It is a well recognized fact that glass containing a large proportion of earths, that is, lime, magnesia, and alumina, is especially liable to become crystalline. If, then, one is correct in thinking that the peculiar pitting of Gothic glass is due to a similar change of constitution, one would expect to find it excessively rich in these constituents, and this is, in fact, the case.

On the other hand, glass containing excess of alkali has an equally recognized tendency to go "blind," that is, to become covered with a film, due to corrosion.

Finally, glass with a high content of silica, with earth and alkali equally balanced, may be looked upon as highly resistant in both directions. It is such glasses which decay slowly and with little tendency to devitrification, the surface being merely etched by corrosion, leaving the large proportion of silica in a coherent thin film, producing gorgeous effects of iridescence.

After going thoroughly into the evidence afforded by those mediaeval payrolls which have been preserved, dealing with the execution of stained-glass windows, the conclusion that the enamel in question was prepared by making a fusible opaque black glass, technically known as "geet," probably because it resembled jet in appearance (the word jet being in writings of the period variously spelt jeat, leat, geat, geet); this material would be used as a flux, and mixed with the oxides of iron and copper to make the paint.—New York Journal.

JUST TO GET BACK AT THE OTHER FELLOWS.

One of the great drawbacks to the advancement of the trade union movement, and one that brings it into contempt so often with the public generally, and gives ammunition to those who are continually seeking the downfall of organized labor,

is the fact that in its affairs there is such a constant question of authority and discipline, and so much bickering among individual members. The trouble seems to be owing to so much jealousy and selfishness being injected into union affairs, and these two causes, we believe, are responsible for many of the unpleasant conditions that so many unions and executive committees of our international union are confronted with.

From experience we can safely assert, without fear of contradiction, that personal animosities simply go on and on, until the unions and individuals thereof opposing each other can see no good whatever in any measure that may be introduced, and usually conditions become such that the chain of brotherhood, which should bind all together, is broken in two, and no matter what the other fellow or union suggests, whether there is merit in it or not, it is knocked on general principles, just to get back at brother So and So, who in turn, does his knocking when the opportunity presents itself, and there you are. Truly it is a pitiful condition.

We want bigger hearts, bigger and broader minds, and a truer conception of our duty toward one another. The ethics of our movement, which we regret to say, are very often overlooked, teach higher principles. We are under a moral obligation to secure for ourselves and posterity the greatest of blessings and happiness that is possible to attain in this world; to be kinder and more tolerant of one another; to agree and disagree, and to recognize and support even those whom we consider our bitterest enemies in the views and measures which they may present for the advancement of our cause, when we can clearly see merit in them, in place of that blind, selfish spirit that knocks just for the sake of knocking, and for fear the other fellow will reap some advantage or glory. In the trade union movement there is glory enough for all. If we would be up and doing we must get rid of our personal prejudices and keep down that ever overabundance of selfishness with which we are all more or less endowed. Let us each be constructive and not sit idly back waiting to pounce on the other fellow because he may be (in our opinion) a little too active and trying to lord it over others, as it were. It may be that that is only his way, and that after all the interest of the unions generally is what is uppermost in his mind.—Idaho Unionist.

ITALY'S GLASSWORKERS ON STRIKE

A communication from Ercole Mariani, Secretary of the Federazione Vetraria Italiana, Milan, Italy, states that the glass workers of above organization have a movement on foot to obtain an equal wage scale in the glass works of Italy. They request the glass workers of this country not to pay any attention to advertisements or agents who desire to give persons employment in Italy and use them as strike breakers.

The impression of their letter is to the effect that a great strike is unavoidable and to them it seems that the Italian employers will go so far as to import strike breakers, hence their request to warn all organized labor to not accept a position in Italy. It is the wish that none of our Italian members will be lead astray by inducements to obtain good jobs in their mother country.

CANNOT STOP LABOR FROM ORGANIZING.

The principle of the strength of union dictates and dominates the organization of workmen into unions. It is logical, necessary, effective; it is beneficent, benevolent, improving. The principle is recognized and understood, approved and applauded. The employing individual or the employing corporation that opposes operation of this principle, refuses to recognize it or deal with it, obstructs his own welfare, blockades industrial progress and menaces society with disturbance. The man who declines to deal with his employees as an organized body standing together for the good of each other will not for the same reason decline to enter into business relations with a corporation. He cannot. And he must not get high and mighty with a labor union. Besides, it doesn't pay.

We do not assert that the trades union movement can land us in heaven or make us all millionaires, but we do say it is the best form of organization so far devised by the wisdom of man to better the condition of the working class, and for that reason and by that system of organization we stand pat.

The fundamental principles of the trades unionism being right and its necessity a demonstrated fact, it seems foolish to fear that its enemies can ever prevent its growth let alone destroy it.

The Glass Worker.

Published Monthly by the Amalgamated Glassworkers' International Association of America.

Subscription Rates—One Year, Fifty Cents. Six Months, Twenty-five Cents. Always in advance.

Editorial Announcement—Communications must reach the office before the 6th day of the month preceding the issue they are to appear. The fact that a signed article is published does not commit the Journal to all opinions expressed therein. Contributions and items of news concerning the craft and the labor movement are requested from our readers. Every contribution must be accompanied by the name of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

Send all contributions to
WM. FIGOLAH, 55 North Clark Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.



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COMBINE TO FIGHT UNIONS.

The daily press gives the report that the National Association of Manufacturers, who were in session at the Waldorf Hotel, New York City, that their President, Mr. Jas. W. Van Cleave, appointed a committee of thirty-five to consider ways and means to raise \$500,000 a year for three years or \$1,500,000, to fight organized labor with, to enforce the open shop policy, to oppose boycotts, limitation of apprentices and limitation

of output and oppose the dictation by labor unions.

He also declared that the manufacturers must combat the newer issue caused by the determination of labor union leaders to terrorize the president, congress, judges and juries.

Mr. Van Cleave added:

"We want to federate the manufacturers of this country to effectively fight the industrial oppression. We should provide ways and means to federate the employers of the country and to educate our manufacturers to a proper sense of their own duty, patriotism and self-interests."

An old saying has it "we learn from others" and certainly all trades unionists who read the report should take cognizance of the fact and do likewise in the unions.

There is no further use to preach "harmony of interest, that laborers and capitalist are brothers, etc., rot; the gauntlet is thrown at us unionists, so let us prepare and meet the conditions. He wants the manufacturers to dig down their pockets and turn over some of that surplus wealth, which is produced by the worker and turned into dividends, so that he and his associates may effectively federate the manufacturers, to educate them to the proper sense and duty for self-interest. What does that self-interest mean. The self-interest of the employers mean, since they own the shop, factory, mine, mill, means of transportation and communication, the land, etc., own the products produced by the workers, that they, being the owners, desire to crush all forces which hampers them in the least from securing all they possibly can squeeze out of the business, which in other words means that they want to buy labor, (which is the costliest commodity in the manufacture of any article), as cheap as they possibly can.

In order to do so they must burst labor organizations, for they well know that in unions they have an obstacle in their path, unions are organized to protect the workingman's interest. If there were no unions, the employing class would work men, women and children dreadfully, long hours, at a rapid rate, which would destroy our health and humanity, the working class being the most numerical, would decline instead of advancing towards better conditions. If unions were out of existence the employers will have an easy time to get, or rather may compel, the workers to work for the price he set. He knows that by the men

having a union that he dare not get to smart for they, the workers, may rebel and cause strikes. The employers know, if they could break up the unions (which they never will), they would pick up one individual, should he have courage to kick at the conditions of the shop, and punish him. He, the employer, knows that a union is like a large bundle of twigs tied together in one solid bundle; he knows he can't break the bundle at once, so he wants to establish a condition by which he can take one twig at a time and this is the open shop.

How funny it seems—on one hand they want to break up the unions, which are against their interest, calling unions a gang of conspirators, undesirable people, etc., and on the other hand they want to federate the manufacturers. Funny, but it's true and it is self-interest. You bet your life the employers know a good thing when it is to their interest. The workingmen should only do the same. Get together in your unions, stand shoulder to shoulder with your fellow workers; dig into your pockets by paying your dues and assessments regularly, remember that money invested in the union is for your interest. Never mind the bosses' interest—just watch him, follow his example, dig into your pockets again and again, so that organizers may be put into the field to educate the worker, to organize them and then act in union.

Certainly, I or you were not born to do nothing but work for some employer to make him rich. Certainly the short life we live on this planet should not be spent to give others the benefit to live in luxury, while you and your wife and children are doomed to a life of drudgery. Wake up, you workers, we can make life much pleasanter to all of us if we only get together and think of our interest, if we act together and vote together.

Ah! vote together. What has voting got to do with us getting our bread and butter? Everything. You don't believe it? What did Van Cleave say to this—"the manufacturers must combat the **newer issue** caused by the determination of labor union leaders to terrorize the president, congress, judges, and juries." That sounds as if they were afraid of something. What is it? Nothing more than the workingmen going to the polls and vote for their class interest. Yes, sir, that is the **newer issue**. And they have a right to be shocked at the workingman doing this "ungrateful" act.

The trade unionists have found out by past experience that the political power

is in the hands of the capitalist class. The many strikes in which labor had to contend with police, militia and regular soldiers, the judge and his injunction, and at court were the judges hand the unionists a large lemon, all these things have, and are bringing labor to think and reflect. They see clearer and clearer each day the two forces, employers and the laborers, organizing to protect their respective interests, and should the workers once become conscious of their own power, in their unions and at the ballot box, capitalism will see the end of their finish of ruling society in its interest, and in its place a government will be organized, a society based on the fundamental principle—to the toilers belong the products of their labor. Employers' associations and all other agencies to uphold the present system of exploitation cannot prevent the winning of a new order of society. All that is required from the workers is to educate themselves to their own interest and grasp the powers they possess, and one of the first steps is to organize. Join the union and be an active worker.

OUR JUDICIARY.

Again a case has presented itself in which the judiciary has assisted the employing class to crush organized labor. Judge Anderson has issued a permanent injunction, upon the request of the Pope Motor Car Co., against the machinists' union of Indianapolis, Ind. The injunction is a drastic one and among other things embodied in the injunction, the court charged the machinists' union with the costs in the case. The order further read that should the defendants fail to pay such costs within the time specified, an order shall be issued to the marshal, directing him to levy such costs on the property of the defendants, or either, or any of them, subject to execution.

The court levied on the property of one of the members of the machinists' union to meet the costs of the injunction.

If the action of the court is permitted to stand, it places in the hands of the employers, not only a method whereby it would be possible to deplete the treasures of the unions, but would make it possible for unscrupulous employers to wreak vengeance upon individual members. Under the ruling of the court no man's property would be safe. In other words the company asked for an injunction, was granted and the men against

whom it was issued are compelled to pay for it.

Is not this a funny state of affairs? Men go out on strike, knowing that they ought to receive a larger share of the products of their toil, and because they demand this increase in a body, it is called conspiracy to obstruct or stop business of an employer. According to this ruling, men, in unions, practically are prohibited to strike for better conditions. It practically means that the strike is unlawful and punishable by fines and imprisonment. It means that we, freeborn American citizens, have no right to come together in peaceful assemblage, we have no right to act in union to secure better conditions for ourselves and families, but that we must, in order to be peaceable, law abiding citizen, accept the terms and conditions granted by our masters.

The aim of the employing class is to crush the union. Their motto is, "Divide and conquer," and to divide the workers, they seek the assistance of judges that are elected by the people. The employing class have the law on their side because they are in power. When will the workers realize to elect their representatives in the law making bodies, when will they elect judges to interpret the law to their interest? When, oh, when will they do this?

Of all the prosecution that organized labor has met at the hands of the employing class and their representatives on the bench, it ought to dawn upon the minds of the workers that they themselves ought to elect their representatives who will interpret the law in their interest.

For the last ten years or more the conflicts between organized labor and their employers has shown that the employers shift this conflict over onto the political field where organized labor is weak and in fact it has no show there whatever. When the courts can tie up the union's funds, when they can levy on the property of individual members, when they can put men to jail, because they paid strike benefit to members, when an injunction says they can't; it is high time that the trade union movement fortifies itself, strengthens itself in the legislative and judiciary bodies.

The organized workers can no longer afford to be whipped into submission by the courts of this country, and the only salvation is that the trade unionists support a political party whose platform and principles are such that will emancipate the working class. The emancipation of

the working class through trades and labor unions alone is impossible, hence their need of a political party to support the union movement and a union movement to support a workingman's political party. There is no other conclusion to arrive at. If you don't believe it, just place yourself in the position of this machinist, whose property has been seized to pay the costs of the injunction, an energetic worker for the cause, must pay the penalty, by the court going to sell his property to pay the costs of court. If this goes through, many small property owners will refrain from taking an active part in the organization.

SOME INFORMATION.

The conditions the Chicago unions have to confront is a very hard one to overcome, and to overcome it we must and we can, if the glass workers of the country assist us, by simply keeping away.

As you well know, the strike that the men went through was one of the fiercest fought by organized labor. The glass manufacturers were backed by the Chicago Mfr's Ass'n, and employed a Commissioner Webster. The strike practically said is off, but the members of the mirror workers, art glass workers, and sand blast workers decided not to go to work for these struck firms, who are now on the unfair list.

The employer retained in their employ this Commissioner Webster, and any person desiring work must go to him to get employment. To this no union man will consent, because when applying for work he asks you your pedigree, which a record is kept of; you must renounce your affiliation with any labor union. He is so to say the boss of bosses, as far as hiring men are concerned, and it is for this reason that no glass worker should come and try to obtain work. It is for this reason, that over 100 glass workers are mostly working at other callings. Below is given an application, which a person must fill out before he gets a job.

Application for Employment.

Date.....
 Trade.....
 Worked last for.....
 Reason for leaving.....
 Worked before for.....
 Worked before for.....
 Worked before for.....
 Where you ever discharged by any employer.....

THE GLASS WORKER, Official Organ of A. G. W. I. A.

If so, why?.....
Name.....
Address.....

Employment Card.

Employed by.....
Age..... Height..... Weight.....
Complexion..... Nationality.....
Married or single..... Special Remarks.....
Beard.....
Moustache.....

Record.

Class of Work	Wages	On	Off
.....
.....

The employers have the workings "down pat." You are not a free man when hiring out to this commissioner, in fact you are a slave, with not chance or opportunity to work where or for whom you please. Should one get work through him you are designated where he wants you to work; you cannot quit and go to any other association shop, without his consent, or that of the firm. You are tied down to him and your only chance to escape him is to leave town. Should the employers of the country be united in such a move, you are a doomed man, your skill and ability as a mechanic is nothing to you. So you are compelled, if you wish to be a free man, to seek other employment. This is the system the members of Chicago are confronting and this is the system the men desire to break. If it can be broke here, other unions in our Int. Ass'n may not have to go through a similar experience.

It is this principle Chicago members are still fighting; it is they, that although the strike is over, refuse to become slaves to a master. Assist them by keeping away from Chicago and especially the following unfair firms:

UNFAIR FIRMS.

The following firms are unfair to our International Association, and members are requested not to seek employment from them. No firm will be put on this unfair list except it has received the sanction of the General Executive Board.

Art Glass Firms:

Clinton Glass Co. (also beveling), Chicago, Ill.
Colonial Art Glass Co., Chicago, Ill.
H. Eberhardt & Co., (also beveling), Chicago, Ill.

W. O. Ebert, Chicago, Ill.
Flannagan & Biedenweg, (also beveling), Chicago, Ill.
Giannini & Hilgart, Chicago, Ill.,
W. C. Harder, (also beveling), Chicago, Ill.
W. H. Helmerich & Co., (also beveling), Chicago, Ill.
W. H. Lau & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Linden Glass Co., Chicago, Ill.
Schuler & Mueller, (also beveling), Chicago, Ill.
Temple Art Glass Co., (also beveling), Chicago, Ill.
Western Sand Blast Co., (also beveling and sign work), Chicago, Ill.
H. Raphael Co., Los Angeles, Cal.
Gorham Mfg. Co., New York, N. Y.
Century Art Glass Co., St. Louis, Mo.
J. J. Kinsella Glass Co., Chicago, Ill., and Holland, Mich.

Mirror and Beveling Firms:

G. H. Anderson & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Mirror & Art Glass Co., Chicago, Ill.
French Mirror & Glass Beveling Co., Allegan, Mich.
Galloway Glass Co., Chicago, Ill.
Herroy & Marriner, Chicago, Ill.
J. J. Kinsella Glass Co., Chicago, Ill., and Holland, Mich.
Rubin Bro's Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.
Tyler & Hoppach, Chicago, Ill.

SAME OLD STORY; THE SAME ENDING.

Echoes of the brewery strike of 1903, in Columbus, O., are heard in Judge Rathmell's court in the case of Valentine \$10,000. damages because of an alleged Spohn, who is suing Nicholas Schlee for breach of contract to give him employment for life.

Spohn sets up the claim that he was a union man when the strike came on April 1, 1903, but that, at the solicitation of Mr. Schlee and upon his promise to work for life, he refused to go out with the others, but remained at work in the brewery. He was discharged on February 9, 1905, after the troubles between the brewers and their employes had been settled.—Columbus Press-Post.

The impressions of childhood do much to shape the thought and course of matured life, therefore, teach your children the truth and as they grow up they will know that it is easier to secure justice through combination than single handed.

CORRESPONDENCE

Communications for the JOURNAL must be received BEFORE the 5th of the month to insure publication. All communications for the JOURNAL must be accompanied by the name of the sender, and written only on one side of the paper.

LOCAL No. 2, AKRON, O.

The strike at the Gohring Mfg. Co., branch of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., is still on. Most of the strikers were compelled through financial circumstances to seek work out of the business which leaves the carrying on of the strike duties, such as picketing, etc., to a very few. Those on picket are doing good work by taking the men away as fast as the company hires them. Mr. Graves, manager of the concern, is tired of hiring help which the pickets get out so he is after foreigners, having none but Hungarians, whom it is hard to make understand that they are being used as strike-breakers. The company is paying them nine dollars a week. If the company does not make a success with these men there is nothing left but give the union men their just demand.

The union hereby expresses its sincere thanks to those sister unions that have assisted us financially. The following are the locals with the amount received: Central Labor Union of Akron, O., \$25.00; Local No. 20, Kansas City, Mo., \$5.00; Local No. 19, Minneapolis, Minn., Bevelers, \$5.00; Local No. 36, New York, N. Y., \$5.00; Local No. 60, Ottawa, Ont., \$7.00; Local No. 15, Evansville, Ind., \$2.00; Local No. 59, Winnipeg, Man., \$5.00; and Local, No. 35, Buffalo, N. Y., \$25.00.

O. H., LOCAL No. 2.

FROM KANSAS CITY.

After one and one-half days strike of the employes of the Kansas City Stained Glass Works to re-instate a brother member, who was discharged without notice or any reason, the firm came to the conclusion that they were in the wrong.

This is the first trouble that Local No. 20 has ever had, which prompted them to call the men out of the shop. It was some of the men's first experience and every man came out on the call, showing the men are right.

Everything is now running smoothly. There is an opening for a beveler and a metal glazier, address T. J. Poggott, Mt. Washington, Mo.

The union has submitted to the Gen. Executive Board a set of by-laws, and when they are adopted we believe to live up to them to the letter.

The art glass workers of Chicago have organized a local of their own, receiving the sanction of Local No. 1 to do so. This move was prompted as conditions were such that it was the best policy to pursue. All glass workers are requested to keep away from Chicago, as there are over 100 members out of the trade at the present time.

Did the glass workers of Cleveland attend the open meeting of local No. 29. The organizer of the A. F. of L. addressed the meeting, showing why you should join the union of your craft. Did you bring at least one of those that are distant to us to the meeting? By so doing they will be in a position to place themselves on a level with other cities. Remember, that you, yourselves, make the union what it is and not the officers. Attend the meetings and make it a grand union.

The members of Local No. 33, Detroit, Mich., should get out of that stupor they seem to be in. It seems that one man is afraid of the other, afraid if they join a union that they would get discharged. As long as men are afraid, the employer will be to the men as you would be to a dog you take a kick at; should he run you like to take several kicks, but should the dog turn around and show his teeth you will make no more passes at him. The same is true of an employer—if you show you are a man, the employer will treat you as one, and if not your lot will get worse. Be men, not like the dog that "skidoos," with his tail between his legs. Join the union and attend the meetings.

The Baltimore union No. 37 seems to have lost all their ginger, reports show that the men are becoming indifferent. This indifference should never come to men and especially to those that class themselves good union men. The movement has shown that there are ups and

downs, but generally speaking it has always been advanced. Help push the cause along; give at least one or two nights to further your interest, which is that of all other workmen.

Local No. 45 needs to get hustled up a little: A city like Jackson, Mich., ought to be much better than reports indicate. Some one ought to get to work and arouse some interest, or do all the members at Jackson, Mich., think they have located their paradise? Every member, no matter where situated, should get busy and make hay while the sun shines.

The above is written with good intentions and those that have our union's welfare at heart should try to do all they possibly can to agitate the cause for which we are organized. Standing still is like going backwards, so keep the good work moving. All other locals are doing good, with few exceptions.

The financial secretaries are requested to not forget to inform members that the sinking fund assessments are 25 cents every three months, and collect same if in arrears to them before crediting payments for dues.

LOCAL No. 44 PROGRESSING.

Local No. 44, at Toledo, Ohio, is progressing and in the future will be heard from more often. At the last meeting we had election of officers and voted on the questions submitted to us from headquarters. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: R. J. Howard, Prest.; Chas. King, Vice Prest.; Fred Boehler, Treas., and Jno. J. Halpin, Sec'y.

Local unions desiring duplicate due book must inform the Gen. Sec'y-Treas. for whom and the due book number such duplicate books are to replace. No due book can be sent out unless the fact is given. To new initiated members, 50 cents must accompany each applicant before due books are issued. Financial secretaries are requested to take note of this.

Read the "Pinkerton Labor Spy," and you will then learn how easy it is for the manufacturers to get wise to the actions of unions and union men, and at the same time learn how the mine owners and the labor spies worked hand in hand, scheming to disrupt the Western

Federation of Miners; many of the "plots" accredited to the W. F. of M. may have been the work of the labor spies. The book is worth reading, buy it.

AN EULOGY.

For the past 12 years we have had in our field one Edward G. Skinner, now president and treasurer of the E. G. Skinner & Co., glass beveling and silvering works, Norfolk, Va., who has put forth every effort to organize the glass workers in Cleveland and in fact every place he chanced to be, where men of our craft are employed; in fact, so ardent were his efforts, that he has twice been blacklisted and each time was forced to seek employment elsewhere, first at a machine shop, then for 18 months with a dancing master, where he wrestled the heavy weights of that art to gain a livelihood for the three who depended upon him. During all this time his every thought were with the glass workers, on committees or looking after the delinquents (of which we always have some), to keep them in line.

We regret to think he's no more in our midst to hold up the banner of justice against the greedy slave drivers, but rejoice and are glad to know he has risen to a higher sphere, where he is employer and not an employee. May his aspirations of the past be ever fresh in his memory, and at all times see the man he employs is right with his fellow workman; to the wealth producer belongs the product of his toil or an equivalent thereof.

But can we wonder that such are his every thoughts as his helpmate is ever ready to fight for right and always demands the label on goods she buys.

In person he is not with us, but his facsimile occupies a conspicuous place, to keep him fresh in our memory. We all join and wish him the highest degree of success.

LOCAL No. 29.—J. F. B.

WHAT THE "MARKET RATE" MEANS.

Capital insists upon its rights to hire labor at the market rate. We all know what this means. The "market rate" is always below the rate at which men are holding their jobs, no matter how low that rate may be, so long as there are men out of employment. This is not a theory; it is a condition. If it be granted that every man has a right to work where, when and for what wages he will, without restraint, it is easy to see where

the laboring man would come out. At the present time the condition of unaffiliated labor is not so noticeable, because trades unions have set up a standard of wages and the non-union man benefits thereby.—Michigan Union Advocate.

THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.

The American Bureau of Industrial Research, under the direction of Professors Richard T. Ely and John R. Commons of the University of Wisconsin, is now at work upon a careful history of industrial democracy in America. The University of Wisconsin and the Historical Library are co-operating in this undertaking. The Library has furnished accommodations in its large, modern, strictly fire-proof building, where all material is catalogued and stored in such manner as to be available for students and investigators at all times. The Bureau desires to secure the following missing numbers of The Glass Worker, Vol. I, entire; Vol. II, numbers 2, 3, 7, and 8.

Anyone having in his possession, or knowing of these, or any other material bearing upon the subject, is requested to communicate with the American Bureau of Industrial Research, Madison, Wis.

The readers of this Journal are reminded of the frequent loss, by fire and other causes, of valuable records and publications when kept in the ordinary dwelling house. The American Bureau of Industrial Research is doing a valuable service to the country in thus providing for systematic preservation of labor material. Co-operation in this work on the part of all interested in the labor movement cannot be too strongly urged.

William Lonergan and seven other members of the Electrotypers' Union of Brooklyn, N. Y., defendants in an action by the Star Exchange Company to recover \$4,000 damages on an alleged breach of agreement in leaving its employment to engage in a strike, have won the appeal taken by the company to the Supreme Court of that state, which decided that the agreement of the union was not binding upon its members and could not be enforced.

Three busy, conscientious union men in any local are better than a hundred drones who are lazy, apathetic and careless. Give us the whole hundred of them busy, conscientious and true trade union-

ists, and there is nothing they cannot attain.

Who ever heard of a union "busting up" from the opposition which it met from the outside? No one. Every union which has ceased to exist did so because the members on the inside willed it, not intentionally perhaps, but their failure to do their part was the primary and the principal cause. As long as a union is strong within itself no power on earth can break it. Defeats without number may beset them, but when strong within themselves they have no effect. When weakness asserts itself, however, the end is only a matter of time and its demise is sure to follow.

"PITTSBURG" DUPLICITY.

It is quite evident that the Pittsburg Plate Glass Co. is an enemy to organized labor and constantly at war with its employees.

The fine Italian hand of its Gen'l Manager, C. W. Brown, can be distinguished quite readily by giving instructions to his local managers of a deceitful nature, to pretend to be friendly to the union and secretly to knife it in the back by advising its employees to keep out of the union. This kind of double dealing may work well for a limited time, but eventually their tricks are discovered and exposed. By false promises we have waited nine months (since last September) for this Pittsburg concern to sign the agreement which all other firms have done except the Pittsburg.

The undesirable reputation that this firm is getting throughout the building trades is hardly to be desired for future business and fair dealing. It may pay the Pittsburg Plate Glass Co. to consider whether this kind of management is to their best interest or otherwise.

A loss of business and reputation may more than equal a fair wage scale to employees.

EXPERT.

HELP WANTED.

Wanted one Rougher, one Smoother and one all around Beveler must be A No.1 men Good Pay and Steady Work. None but Union men need apply. Address:

Oakland Mirror & Glass Beveling Works
368 6th Street, Oakland, Cal.

LEAVE THEM OUTSIDE.

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Don't bring them into the lodge room,
 Anger and spite and pride;
 Drop at the gate of the temple
 The strife of the world outside.
 Forget all your cares and trials,
 Forget every selfish sorrow,
 And remember the cause you met for,
 And haste ye the glad to-morrow.

Drop at the gate of the temple
 Envy and spite and gloom;
 Don't bring personal quarrels
 And discord into the room.
 Forget the slights of a sister,
 Forget the wrongs of a brother,
 And remember the new commandment,
 That ye love one another.

Bring your heart into the lodge room,
 But leave yourself outside—
 That is, your personal feelings,
 Ambition, vanity, pride.
 Center each thought and power
 On the cause for which you assemble;
 Fetter the demon Discord
 And make ye the monster tremble.

Ah, to fetter and chain him,
 And cast him under your feet,
 That is the end we aim at,
 The object for which we meet.
 Then don't bring into the lodge room
 Envy or strife or pride,
 Or aught that will mar our union,
 But leave them all outside.

TO ORGANIZED LABOR.

The members of this union, 155 in number, 80 per cent of whom are girls and women, asked their employers to grant them the eight-hour day, to go into effect on May 1st. This request was ignored, as was also an invitation to a conference. The members then went on strike, and with the exception of five, who have violated their obligation and deserted us, are still gallantly holding out.

A regular system of picketing is maintained, in watches of four hours each, all of whom are doing effective work. Not a harsh word has been spoken to the few who have taken our places, while, on the other hand the strike-breakers and the easy snobs who sneered at our struggle applied opprobrious and vile epithets to our members in order to provoke a disturbance if possible, so that they might

have an excuse to apply for an injunction. This, owing to the cool judgment of our pickets, they have so far been unable to do. The strike-breakers, some of whom are young girls, are debauched with liquor so that at times they go staggering along the street. These are only a few of the hardships that our devoted band has to contend with, yet they are loyally doing their best from day to day to win their fight.

In the meantime two of the members have bought a small laundry that, by running three shifts, will give employment to about one-third of those on strike. But the most significant fact is that a co-operative movement has been started to establish a plant of their own, to be known as "The Eight-Hour Union Laundry Association." These enterprises have been very successful in other cities, and can be made so here. Trade unionists all over the city are taking as much stock as they can afford. It is expected that the new plant will be in operation in about ninety days. In the meantime our treasury is running low. Suitable work for these girls is not always easily secured. The pickets must be maintained. This requires some money, as many of you from experience already know. Can you afford to assist these girls to continue their valiant and noble fight? They are not asking for any more wages. They are only asking for the eight-hour day. Is not anyone (particularly a woman) who stands over a hot machine in a hot climate for that length of time entitled to a rest? If you can donate something from your treasury in behalf of these girls who are doing all that they can to help themselves, we feel sure that you will have given it to a good cause. With high hopes for ultimate success and best wishes for the great movement in which we are all engaged we are,

Faternally yours,

SHIRT WAIST AND LAUNDRY
WORKERS UNION,

Jenny M. Tryon, Sec'y.

Sacramento, Cal.

Endorsed by Federated Trades Council,
 Building Trades Council and California
 State Federation of Labor.

Don't be ashamed of being a member of your union. Members of congress and of many professions at all opportune times proudly boast of their connection with some union in the past, while those who were scabs discreetly hang their heads.

ROSTER OF SECRETARIES OF LOCAL UNIONS.

We call special attention of all Secretaries to their respective Locals, published herewith, and should there be any errors in same we will consider it a favor if you will notify headquarters at once, so that it may be published correctly in the next issue.

Local No. 1, Chicago, Ill.—Chris. Gertsch
55 N. Clark Street. Meets every Friday at
55 North Clark street.

Local No. 2, Akron, O.—J. Bollinger,
731 Yale St.

Local No. 4.—Chicago, Ill.—(Art Glass)
Meets 2nd and 4th Friday, 55 N. Clark St.,
F. B. Meyr, 626 W. 81st Pl.

Local No. 6, St. Louis, Mo.—F. V.
Schmidt, 3149 Morgan Ford road.

Local No. 7, Richmond, Va.—Max
Goetze, 812 So. Harrison St.

Local No. 8, Minneapolis, Minn.—D. E.
Bushy, 1426 25th Ave. No.

Local No. 9 (Art Glass), Cincinnati, O.—
Edw. Riordan, 7th & Park Ave., Newport,
Ky.

Local No. 10, Grand Rapids, Mich.—
R. A. Conner, 271 So. Front St.

Local No. 11, Montreal, Canada, (Art
Glass) S. Dandy, 950 Berri St.

Local No. 12, Paterson, N. J.—H. D.
Simonton, 250 Straight St

Local No. 14, Rockford, Ill.—A. Person,
512 7th Street.

Local No. 15, Evansville, Ind. (Bevel-
ers).—Peter Dewes, Jr., 421 Florence St.

Local No. 17, Los Angeles, Cal.—Enoch
Neerman, P. O. Station P.

Local No. 19, Minneapolis, Minn., (Bevel-
ers)—A. Simonson, 3018 28rd Ave. So.

Local No. 20, Kansas City, Mo.—Thos.
J. Piggott, Mt. Washington, Mo.

Local No. 21, Toronto, Canada.—W. G.
Parker, 68 Summerhill Ave.

Local No. 25, New York, N. Y., (Bevelers)
8 Baxter St.

Local No. 26, Philadelphia, Pa. (Bevel-
ers).—Alf. Prince, 221 Horton St.

Local No. 27, Davenport, Iowa. — L.
Kellerman, 514 Scott St.

Local No. 28, Boston, Mass. (Art Glass).

Local No. 29, Cleveland, O.—Ed. Skinner,
8010 Walton Ave.

Local No. 33, Detroit, Mich. — Chas.
Tyrrell, 762 15th St.

Local No. 35, Buffalo, N. Y.—S. Villigan,
30 Lathrop Street.

Local No. 36, New York, N. Y. (Art
Glass).—W. H. Crothers, 221 E. 81st St.

Local No. 37, Baltimore, Md.—J. Michel-
man, 413 North Luzerne street.

Local No. 41, Philadelphia, Pa. (Art
Glass).—Chas. Roome Jr., 1268 So. 27th St.

Local 44, Toledo, Ohio— J. J. Halpin,
584 Oliver St.

Local No. 45, Jackson, Mich.—J. Murta,
118 W. Carr St.

Local No. 47, Rochester, N. Y.—Geo.
Woods, 31 Delaware St.

Local No. 53, Denver, Col.—J. E. Carlin,
8129 W. 25th St.

Local No. 56, New Orleans, La.—E.
Buhler, 410 Bourbon St.

Local No. 58, Saginaw, Mich. — H.
Vollmar, 1913 W. Genesee St.

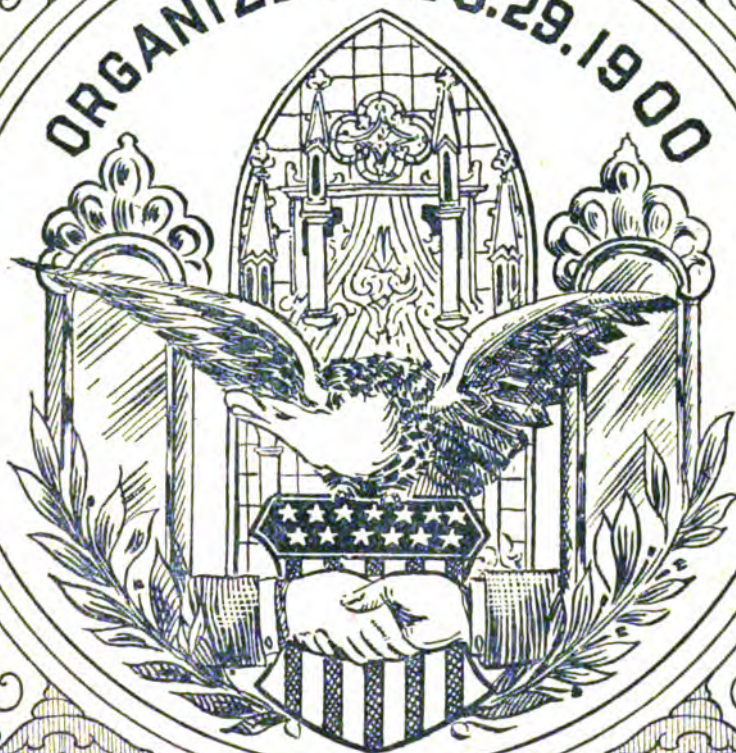
Local No. 59, Winnipeg, Manitoba,—
A. Dodd, Weldon Blk.

Local No. 60, Ottawa, Ont., Canada,—
G. A. Reid, 658 Gilmully St.

Local No. 61, Norfolk, Va.—F. H. Wood,
Pochantos Ave.

THE
GLASS WORKER
OFFICIAL ORGAN
AMAL. GLASS WORKERS INT. ASSN.

ORGANIZED AUG. 29, 1900



Vol. 4.

AUGUST 1907

No. 48.

...THE...

GLASS WORKER

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AMAL. GLASS WORKERS INT. ASS'N.

Entered September 16, 1902, at Chicago, Ill. as second-class matter, under Act of July 16, 1894

Volume 4

AUGUST 1907

No. 48

BENEFIT OF ORGANIZATION.

What It Has Done—More Could Be Accomplished If Members Were More Active.

By E. P. Marsh.

This is an age of looking forward. With faces ever scanning the horizon of the future, longing for that tomorrow which shall bring our bark safe to port laden with the good things of life, we have scant time to delve into the dim and misty past. But the deeds of yesterday brought forth the events of the present, and our actions now will be the history of tomorrow; so if you will with me throw back in fancy the doors which seal the past, we may find something which will strengthen our courage in the present day fight for the betterment of the workers.

What has mankind been doing in all ages to lighten the curse of hard manual toil without due recompense, which has been its portion since Adam received his sentence away back there in the garden of Eden, "In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread?" The struggle for existence of the many, while surrounded by the opulence and oppressiveness of the few, has been the dark blot on the page of history since the days of primeval man. There has always existed an aristocracy which fattened on the toil of their brothers, who were created in a like image, but destined to live a far distant life. There has always been a "common people" who "labored that they might eat, tasted the bitter but not the sweet." This has been life's tragedy—one toiling, another loafing.

There is an adage that "there is nothing new under the sun," and so long ago it was borne into the minds of the workers that organization was their only hope of self betterment, and so in those far off days came labor unions. Now I hear some critic jumping up to dispute this

assertion. All right, friend, what is a labor union? It doesn't require a college education to define it. A banding together of working men and women into an organization having for its object the part of which they produce which shall enable them to live decently and comfortably, and to attain this end by lawful and moral means.

The children of Israel under the bondage of Pharaoh formed one of the earliest labor unions. Moses was the great "labor agitator" of that day, and you may be sure was most cordially hated by the Egyptian aristocracy, who lived in luxury from the blood money of the Israelites. These people were in the most abject servitude when the great "law giver" came among them and convinced his people that by united action they might be freed. The day came when they were delivered and you may put a pin here, they stuck together as one man. There were no renegades or scabs among these people.

Both sacred and profane history make mention of the workers employed on Solomon's Temple. This was possibly the most notable and most beautiful structure ever erected in ancient times. Many years were spent in its construction and the then known world was searched for the most beautiful woods and granite and the most skilled artisans. History tells us that these workmen were thoroughly organized, and the Masonic order of today points back with pride to the origin of their grand order—the humble builders of Solomon's Temple.

Coming down to what is known history as the beginning of the "Christ Era," we find Palestine with a multitude of carpenters' guilds—labor unions—

Christ, the great commoner, who stood at the carpenter's bench from morn till night, was doubtless an enthusiastic member of one of the guilds, for his every act and word was in favor of the common people as against the domineering plutocrats of that age. "Is not the laborer worthy of his hire," came from the lips of the lowly Nazarene, pregnant with meaning.

So we find that in every age and every clime, the working people have felt the necessity of banding together for mutual protection. Whether the means used were labor unions, or not, the principle actuating them was the same—organization. They learned the lesson early, that a unit accomplishes little, but that a banding together of several units becomes a power that is not to be despised.

In early English history, we find King John and his barons and nobles in absolute possession of all the land of that kingdom. The common people were in serfdom and unable to obtain a foot of earth for their own, from which they might wring a subsistence. They felt the clanking of the chains of poverty and misery as they were drawn ever tighter upon them by these lords of the soil. Then began an agitation among these poor serfs, a drawing together of the working people, which grew from a simple murmur of discontent into an angry roar of protest, which finally reached the ears of the haughty king upon the throne and shook the English nobility to the very centre. The result: Under the Charter Oak was signed the Magna Charta which changed the whole current of the world, and gave the land back to the men to whom it rightfully belonged, and by creating a body of free holders paved the way for England's greatness. United action. Very possibly there were at that period some men who refused to join this popular agitation for fear they would "lose their jobs" but who led the procession in the wild scramble for land when the trick was turned. It is reasonable to suppose, human nature always being the same, that such cattle existed then as now.

Coming up to our own time let us look for a few moments at the conditions of terror, the French Commune. France for years had been drained of her life blood, her lands despoiled and her people beggared, that the nobility might live a life of idleness and luxury. A reign of profligacy existed among these aristocrats, which ancient Rome in her worst days never surpassed. The peasantry and

workers of France were treated as so many vermin, their homes destroyed, their women debauched, while the ruling class in their Paris mansions revelled in every known vice. But the germ of organization took root among these ground down masses. They came together into one compact mass of men made desperate by their wrongs and ready for vengeance. The frivolous gang that polluted France with their carnival of brutal revelry, failed to hear the mutterings of the coming storm, and awoke one morning to pay the penalty for their heartless crimes, and for many a day the torch, the sword, the prison and the guillotine bore testimony to the wrongs the common people had so long endured. The secret of this uprising was organization, and from its irresistible force, French monarchy went into oblivion. We cannot but deplore the violence of these days, and we hope their like may never come again, but it emphasizes what a wronged and desperate people can do, and what a power there is in a compact mass, looking towards a common goal with a common impulse.

I might fill this paper with stories of the sufferings of a by-gone people, and how through organization they bettered their condition. The secret of all popular movements of earth's toilers has been a unity of purpose and a hanging together. Organization is not new but is as old as history. The lesson for us to learn today is that only in united action and a unity of purpose can we in our day achieve industrial independence. We are simply finding out what they learned when the world was young, that there is strength in numbers. You can take a single twig in your hands and break it with very little effort. But put a score of them together and they will resist your utmost strength. A single strand of hemp may be snapped asunder like the bursting of a bubble, but several strands woven into a rope become possessed of mighty power. So it is with us, but there must be no weak strands. To accomplish anything we must work together. There may be a hundred of us in a union. Ninety-nine may stand together solid as a rock, but let the other one man begin to pull backwark, kick and grumble, and in a little while others become affected and the seed of discontent will grow until what was once a compact mass, becomes a crumbling, disintegrating body of malcontents, and our power is gone.

So at the risk of becoming tiresome, I want to reiterate this warning, stick to-

gether. Only in that way have the common people in the past history accomplished anything. So get into the movement. Don't be an off-ox. You haven't done your whole duty when you have paid your dues. Not by a long shot. You have said to the world when you took out a union card that you believed in organization. Prove it. Live it. Are things going wrong in the union? Get in and set them right. Are you discouraged over the outlook? Get busy then to help those who are trying to lighten your burden, and you will find the discouragement will vanish in your zeal as you get

interested in the work. Don't leave all the work to your officers. Don't stand on the corner and discourse eloquently on how the union should be run, but come down to the meeting and demonstrate your theories and your officers will be grateful for your suggestion.

The employers are organized to protect their interests, and are they wiser than we? They are alert and watchful, shall we sleep? So take the lesson of self-protection home, and get into the organization that protects your interests and make one of the great army of intelligent, loyal workmen.

W. D. HAYWOOD ACQUITTED.

The Verdict Comes On Sunday Morning.—Moyer Out On Bail.

W. D. Haywood is a free man. After eighteen months in jail and eleven weeks of nerve racking legal inquisitions, he walks out as a free man, July 28.

His vindication came from twelve plain Idaho farmers, all over 50 years of age except one, after twenty-one hours of deliberation. The verdict was—"we, the jury, find the defendant, W. D. Haywood, not guilty."

It came as a surprise to all. Many thought that a disagreement was the best that could be expected. Haywood's first thought, after the hand-shaking with his lawyers and the jurors, was of his mother who suffered a complete nervous breakdown. From there he proceeded to his wife's and daughter's place of abode, and thence to visit, at the hospital, one of the W. F. of M.'s attorneys, a Mr. John Murphy, who cannot live much longer; he being afflicted with consumption.

The sight in the court room was very touching. The jurors and lawyers, and Haywood himself had tears in their eyes for joy that he again is a free man. Haywood will take up his duties as Gen. Sec'y-Treas. of the organization which the mine owners would like to destroy, and they thought by implicating the officials with conspiracy to murder was the best way to do it. In this they have been foiled.

Pres. Moyer, whom the prosecuting attorneys admit they have the least case against, was let out on \$25,000 cash bond furnished by one of the affiliated unions at Butte, Montana. This local thought it an honor to do so; they having at least from \$125,000 to \$140,000 in their treasury. Pettibone, the other member, was

refused bail and his trial set for Oct. 1.

This is how some of the jury men felt:

S. F. Russell, No. 1—Haywood was not shown to be guilty. If the defense had not put in any evidence the verdict would have been the same; it was impossible under the instructions to connect Haywood with the conspiracy alleged by the state.

Thomas B. Gess, Foreman—I thought at first that it was possible to convict under the court's instructions, but I became convinced by further study of them that it was impossible.

I. A. Robertson, No. 9—No man here knew or loved Frank Steunenberg better than I, but you can't hang a man on that evidence, and I would never vote for it.

Finley M'Bean, No. 2—The judge's charge had a good deal to do with our decision. Unquestionably it came near deciding us.

Samuel D. Gilman, No. 3—It was not any particular part of the instructions that influenced the jurors, but their general tone as a whole which convinced the jury that they ought to acquit.

O. V. Sebern, No. 6—I would not hang the devil on the testimony of Harry Orchard.

The attorneys expressed themselves as follows:

Clarence Darrow—"The trial has been fair, the judge impartial, and counsel considerate. We have no complaint to make. I do not desire to be understood as wishing to reflect upon the integrity of the state or the people of Idaho. Had I been governor at the time Steunenberg was murdered and had the evidence been brought to me that was brought to the

governor of this state, I would have done probably just what Gov. Gooding has done.

"Senator Borah has conducted his part of the case with marked fairness and with ability unsurpassed by counsel in any great murder trial in this country.

"I am naturally glad that Haywood has been acquitted and I am glad that the cause of labor has been advanced."

Att'y F. S. Richardson—"We have had a fair trial. We have had an impartial and conscientious judge and an impartial and conscientious jury.

"We have had the most vigorous and effective counsel opposed to us that it has ever been my fortune to meet. They have at all times been fair.

"The defendant has no complaint to make, nor have his counsel. Idaho has fulfilled, and when it was decided to cloce covered herself with glory."

Senator Borah, attorney for the prosecution—"I have no comment to make other than twelve good men and true men of the state of Idaho have passed upon the case, and that disposes of it so far as the state of Idaho and Haywood are concerned.

"The prosecution of the other men indicted will be pushed vigorously and without any reference to the Haywood trial."

W. D. Haywood expresses his thanks as follows:

"I appreciate the support of the working class extended to us by workingmen throughout the country. I hope to be able during the coming year to personally express that appreciation. I have no feel nor ill will toward any person; I am charitable toward all. My intention is to go back to Denver and take up my work where I left off when I was placed under arrest.

"I do appreciate the kindness and consideration with which my family has been treated by the people of Boise. I do appreciate, and in so stating, express the sentiments of my companions in jail, the courtesies extended to us by Sheriff Hodgins, former Sheriff Moseley, and his deputies.

Fire Marshal Horan, of Chicago, has issued an order forbidding men of his department from wearing union buttons while on duty. This was done at the direction of Mayor Busse, who was elected as a "workingmen's friend," and who is also attempting to destroy the Teacher's Federation at the best of the big capitalists.

"As to the outcome of the trial, I have never had any fear, and would have expressed yesterday the same belief I expressed when first arrested; that, is, that with a fair trial and an impartial jury the verdict would be such as has been given to the country.

"Senator Borah treated me most fairly, and I appreciate it. Judge Wood was eminently fair to me, and I have extended to him my thanks for his treatment of me during the ordeal of this trial. I do not in any way blame Gov. Gooding for the position he took.

"In closing I wish to express appreciation of the wonderful support given to me by the presence in the courtroom during the trial of the representatives of labor, industrial, and political organizations."

Orchard, the self-confessed murderer, bigamist, wife-deserter, fraud, cheat and Pinkerton spy, has this to say:

"I have nothing to reproach myself with. I have told the truth in the interest of justice, and that is all there was for me to do. But I am tired of the strain and suspense, and I hope my trial will be set quickly. I am anxious to have it over with and am ready to meet the penalty for what I have done."

* * *

It is believed, since Haywood is set free, that the cases against Moyer and Pettibone may not come up for trial. It seems that the mine owners, the politicians, and the Pinkerton agency have received a body blow which they will not get over for some time.

The speech of Clarence Darrow is well worth reading, and the Journal may print his speech which practically gives a history of the case and which ought to throw a great light upon the machination of the employers' association to destroy labor unions.

The acquittal of Haywood is a victory for organized labor, and a defeat for Parryism, Van Cleavelism, Pinkertonism, and Employers' Association anti-unionism.

Workingmen who read glowing advertisements in the newspapers of high wages paid in Western states should be careful about immigrating before making investigations. In places that are advertised as paying \$3 a day men have been offered \$1.85 when they arrived.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1881 TO 1905.

The industries of the United States suffered less from strikes during the year 1905 than in any year since 1892, if the number of strikes and the duration of the strikes be taken as a measure. In that year 221,686 employees were thrown out of work by 2,077 strikes undertaken by 176,337 strikers in 8,292 establishments, and lasting an average of 23.1 days in each establishment involved.

These favorable industrial conditions as regards strikes during 1905 were apparently exceptional, and can not be assumed to indicate any lasting tendency toward industrial peace, for the preceding period of six years (1899 to 1904) was a period of extraordinary industrial strife, and the number of employees thrown out of work by strikes in each of the four years (1901 to 1904) exceeded the number thrown out of work in any year on record save 1894.

The year 1894 stands out in the history of the country as the year most notable for the great number of workers thrown out of work by strikes, over 660,000 employees being thrown out of work by 1,349 strikes undertaken by 505,049 strikers in 8,196 establishments, and lasting an average of 32.4 days in each establishment involved. In both 1902 and 1903 the number of employees thrown out of work by strikes was slightly less and the average duration somewhat shorter, although the number of establishments involved in 1903 was 6,000 greater than ever before, reaching 20,248.

These facts are brought out in the Twenty-first Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor of the Department of Commerce and Labor, devoted to strikes and lockouts in the United States during the twenty-five year period 1881 to 1905, just issued.

The total number of strikes in the United States during this period of twenty-five years was 36,757 and of lockouts 1,546, or 38,303 labor disturbances of both kinds. Strikes occurred in 181,407 establishments and lockouts in 18,547 establishments, making a total of 199,954 establishments in which these interruptions of work occurred.

The total number of persons who went out on strike during the twenty-five years was 6,728,048, and the number of persons locked out was 716,231, making a total of 7,444,279 employees striking and locked out.

Employees Thrown Out of Work.

Because of the dependence of one occupation upon another in the same establishment, the stopping of work by strikers and employees locked out in one or more occupations often makes it impossible for fellow-employees in other occupations to continue work. The total number of employees, including strikers, thrown out of work by strikes was 8,703,824, and the number thrown out of work by lockouts was 825,610, or a total of 9,529,434 employees thrown out of work in the establishments immediately involved in strikes and lockouts. These figures do not include any employees thrown out of work in the many establishments not immediately involved in the strikes and lockouts, but dependent in one way or another on the establishments involved, as for material, power, etc.

Over 90 per cent of all those thrown out of work by strikes were males and only 9.43 per cent females. In lockouts 84.18 per cent of the employees thrown out of work were males and 15.82 per cent females.

Duration of Strikes.

The average duration of strikes per establishment was 25.4 days and of lockouts 84.6 days. The strike or lockout does not, of course, always result in the closing of the establishments involved, but 61.38 per cent of all establishments involved, or 111,343, were closed an average of 20.1 days. In lockouts 68.25 per cent of all establishments involved, or 12,658, were closed an average of 40.4 days.

Industries Most Affected.

The greatest number of strikes in any one industry was in the building trades, which had 26.02 per cent of all strikes and 38.53 per cent of all the establishments involved in strikes. In the coal and coke industry were 9.08 per cent of all strikes and 9.39 per cent of all establishments involved in strikes. This latter industry had more strikers and more employees thrown out of work by strikes than any other industry. The building trades were second in order in both these respects, with the men's clothing and iron and steel industries next. In lockouts the building trades led all other industries, having 16.49 per cent of all lockouts, more than one-half of all the establishments involved, and about 30 per cent of all the employees locked out and of persons thrown out of work.

States Most Affected.

Employees and employers who are concentrated in the great industrial States

are more prone to engage in strikes and lockouts than those throughout the country generally. Thus the five states—New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts and Ohio—had 63.46 per cent of all strikes and 69.44 per cent of all strikes and 69.44 per cent of all establishments involved in strikes, 56.22 per cent of all lockouts and 77.99 per cent of all establishments involved in lockouts, although these five states had only 45 per cent of all the manufacturing establishments of the country in 1900.

Strikes of Organized Labor.

The importance of the part that organized labor plays in strikes is indicated by the fact that of the total number of strikes in twenty-five years 68.99 per cent were ordered by labor organizations, and the strikes so ordered included 90.34 per cent of all establishments involved in strikes, 79.69 per cent of all strikers, and 77.45 per cent of all employees thrown out of work in establishments involved in strikes.

More Strikes Succeed Than Fail.

Employees who went on strike succeeded more often than they failed. They succeeded in winning all the demands for which strikes were undertaken in 47.94 per cent of the establishments, succeeded partly in 15.28 per cent, and in only 36.78 per cent of the establishments did they fail entirely to win any of their demands. On the other hand, the employers, when they took the initiative and locked out their employees, succeeded more often than they failed. Lockouts resulted wholly in favor of employers in 57.20 per cent of the establishments involved, succeeded partly in 10.71 per cent, and failed entirely in 32.09 per cent of the establishments.

Strikes of Organized Labor Most Successful.

The strikes which were ordered by labor organizations were much more generally successful than those not so ordered. Thus, strikes ordered by labor organizations were wholly successful in 49.48 per cent of the establishments involved, partly successful in 15.87 per cent, and failed entirely in only 34.65 per cent of the establishments. On the other hand strikes not ordered by labor organizations were wholly successful in but 33.86 per cent of the establishments involved, partly successful in 9.83 per cent, and failed entirely in 56.31 per cent of the establishments.

Leading Causes.

During the twenty-five year period covered by the investigation of the Bureau

of Labor 40.72 per cent of all strikes were undertaken for increase of wages, either alone or in combination with some other cause, and 32.24 per cent were for increase of wages alone. Disputes concerning the recognition of union and union rules, either alone or in combination with some other cause, produced 23.35 per cent of all strikes and were the sole cause of 18.84 per cent. A reduction of wages was the cause, wholly or in part, of 11.90 per cent of the strikes, and 9.78 per cent were to enforce demands for a reduction of hours. Only 3.74 per cent of the strikes were sympathetic.

Of the total number of establishments involved in strikes 57.91 per cent were involved in strikes undertaken wholly or in part to enforce demands for increase of wages.

The most important cause of lockouts was disputes concerning recognition of union and union rules and employers' organization, which alone and combined with other causes produced nearly one-half of all lockouts and included more than one-half of all establishments involved in lockouts.

The percentage of strikes for each of the leading causes has varied largely from year to year, but in every year save 1884 and 1904 strikes for increase of wages have outnumbered those for any other one cause. In 1884 a greater number (38.15 per cent) were undertaken wholly or in part against reduction of wages, and in 1904 38.92 per cent were for recognition of union and union rules. In recent years the percentage of strikes against reduction of wages has shown a notable decrease, as is of course natural in a period of advancing wages. On the other hand, the percentage of strikes concerning recognition of union and union rules has shown a remarkable increase, for while they constituted less than 9 per cent of all strikes between 1881 and 1885, and never reached 20 per cent in any single year prior to 1896, yet during the five-year period 1901 to 1905 they constituted more than one third of all strikes. The sympathetic strike, which in the early eighties was comparatively rare, but between 1889 and 1894 became of considerable importance, since 1894 has not constituted as much as 3 per cent of all strikes in any year except 1904.

Strikes for increase of wages have been more successful than those for any other cause, having entirely failed in only 31.36 per cent of the establishments involved in strikes for that cause, while the next

most successful, those against increase of hours, entirely failed in 37.09 per cent of the establishments involved. Strikes concerning recognition of union and union rules entirely failed in 42.88 per cent of the establishments involved, and sympathetic strikes, the most unsuccessful of all, entirely failed in 76.53 per cent of the establishments involved.

Settlement of Strikes.

Within recent years the effort to bring about the settlement of strikes and lockouts by joint agreement of organizations representing the parties or by arbitration by a disinterested third party has been attended with considerable success. During the five-year period 1901 to 1905, 5.75 per cent of all strikes and 12.20 per cent of all lockouts were settled by joint agreement and 1.60 per cent of the strikes and 2.03 per cent of the lockouts were settled by arbitration. These methods of settlement have been thus far largely confined to a few industries, practically one-half of the strikes and two-thirds of the lockouts settled by joint agreement being in the building trades, and about 14 per cent in the coal and coke industry. Of the strikes settled by arbitration more than one fourth were in the building trades and 13 per cent in the coal and coke industry. These figures do not fully represent the progress of these methods of settlement of disputes between employer and employee, for both methods are being used to a large and increasing extent to settle disputes before a stoppage of work occurs.

A CONSUMPTION CATECHISM.

A Consumption Catechism for School Children is the subject of a pamphlet being printed by the Department of Health of the City of New York for distribution in the schools of the City.

In a series of 32 questions and answers the catechism briefly and simply tells what consumption is, how it is conveyed from person to person, "how you can keep from getting it," "how you can keep others from giving it to you," and how it is cured. Added to the catechism is a list of the associated special tuberculosis dispensaries and a map of the city showing the district allotted to each one of these.

Although the pamphlet is primarily designed for school children it contains much material which will be of help to their parents and older brothers. Such an answer as that given to the question, "What are the first signs of the disease?"

will warn many an unsuspecting person that an examination by a competent physician should not be put off. "Loss of strength, cough, fever in the afternoon and loss of weight, sometimes bleeding or hemorrhage of the lungs and the coughing up of sputum or phlegm" are the first signs that the unwary are now told to look for. After describing how one person infects another through the germs which are contained in the spit of the consumptive or in the invisible droplets sprayed out when consumptives cough or sneeze it is stated that those who are sickly or run down from disease, overwork or intemperance and whose systems cannot fight the bacilli are those most likely to get consumption, just as the ordinary cold or cough if neglected is the most common sickness that develops into consumption. Thorough cleaning and disinfection of houses or rooms newly moved into are urged as one essential safeguard against the consumption germs which a careless consumptive may have left in rooms occupied by him.

"Even if the tubercle bacilli get into the lungs of a healthy person they are usually killed there" it is stated, and so the lesson is plain that the first great rule to keep from getting consumption is simply, "keep as well as possible." To do this four things are recommended: fresh air, proper food, cleanliness and temperance in all things. If a cough lasts more than two weeks an examination of the lungs by a competent doctor or at a special tuberculosis dispensary is advised. A minimum program for cleanliness is set forth in two warm baths a week and in cleaning house with damp brooms and cloths while for air it is stated that every study and living room should be aired several times a day and one window in the bed room kept full half open all night.

The catechism in answer to the question "Is it dangerous to live or work with a consumptive?" answers "no, not if he is careful and clean; careful to destroy all the sputum he coughs up and never to spit on the floor or streets." It is said that consumption can be cured if treatment is begun early by good food, fresh air and rest and such medicines as the doctor may prescribe. If a consumptive cannot go to a country sanatorium he is advised to go to a doctor or a dispensary, to keep out in the fresh air and sunlight as much as possible, to keep his windows open day and night and not to waste time or money on patent medicines or advertised cures.

THE UNION DRONES.

There are in every union men who think that the price they pay for dues is money wasted, money which goes into the coffers of the officers. This same class believe that the price of a labor paper is money wasted, donated to a bunch of sharks. They view the union and its influence as an institution invented for the sole purpose of compelling them to contribute to the support of a few worthless bums who are too lazy to work for a livelihood. They are the drones of society, who hope to partake of all the good things in life without paying their part. They hope to beat the game even though they are forced to scab in order to do so.—Ex.

CO-OPERATIVES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There were in existence in Great Britain in 1906 1,596 co-operative societies, eighteen fewer than in the year before, and the 1,583 societies which have made returns had 2,332,754 members against 2,259,479 members in the 1,609 societies which made returns in the previous year.

The shares of the societies were valued at \$151,289,045. The sales for 1906 were \$489,668,785 and the profits \$54,879,975.

By far the greater number of the societies are distributive, and of these the retail societies have a turnover exceeding \$300,000,000 annually, making profits which amount to about \$50,000,000 per annum. The wholesale societies have sales approaching \$150,000,000, but their share capital is comparatively small. The productive societies are much less numerous than the distributive, and the figures regarding them as to membership, shares, sales and profits all show a decline on the year.

STRIKES AND BENEFITS.

John B. Lennon, treasurer of the American federation and also secretary-treasurer of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, has just placed before the members of the latter organization some interesting opinions on the questions of strikes and benefits.

Mr. Lennon has been secretary-treasurer of the tailors' organization for twenty-five years, and his opportunities for observation at close range have been unlimited, writes Joseph R. Buchanan in the New York Journal.

In cases of strikes or lockouts involving but one store or only a few journeymen, Mr. Lennon says, it is a mistake to permit the displaced workmen to take employment in other stores in the town or to go to other towns.

Where a union has had the power the courage to say, "No, you cannot leave our city, nor can you accept work in any other store until this contest is settled, they have in nearly all cases won," according to Mr. Lennon. But if the strikers leave town or accept work in other stores, the result is almost as bad as if they went scabbing, he says, and under such circumstances success is practically impossible.

Mr. Lennon also thinks it is a mistake for local unions to pay or attempt to pay strike benefits. He holds that the benefit paid by the national union is sufficient. He says that the members who strike because they are guaranteed the combined benefits of national and local organizations do not make good strikers. When the local treasuries are exhausted, which sometimes is an early result of the special demands made upon them, such strikers become disgruntled and weak kneed.

To clinch the point under both of these heads, Mr. Lennon suggests that if any one doubts his assertions he should study the history of the world's labor struggles.

"They will discover that the greatest battles of labor have been made by those who had scarcely enough from day to day to keep them alive."

The Finsch Distilling Co., of Pittsburg, Pa., producers of "Golden Wedding Whisky," have been declared unfair by the American Federation of Labor. The action was taken at the request of the Coopers International Union because the firm uses non-union made barrels and flaunts its opposition to union labor in the face of the unions. The coopers are appealing to the conscience of the trade unionists for support in the matter and as a result Finsch's products and the saloons in which they are handled are becoming very unpopular.

New York lamplighters have won an increase in wages of five dollars a month and a general strike is thus averted. The lamplighters, even with the increase, only get \$35 a month. They have only recently formed a union.

The Glass Worker.

Published Monthly by the Amalgamated
Glassworkers' International Association of America.

Subscription Rates—One Year, Fifty Cents.
Six Months, Twenty-five Cents. Always in
advance.

Editorial Announcement — Communications
must reach the office before the 6th day of
the month preceding the issue they are to
appear. The fact that a signed article is
published does not commit the Journal to all
opinions expressed therein. Contributions
and items of news concerning the craft and
the labor movement are requested from our
readers. Every contribution must be accom-
panied by the name of the writer—not neces-
sarily for publication, but as an evidence of
good faith.

Send all contributions to
WM. FIGOLAH, 55 North Clark Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.



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SPEND MONEYS JUDICIOUSLY.

Within the last twenty years trades unionists have paraded on Labor Day, to show the strength of their unions, and at the same time it was an advertisement to spread the gospel of unionism to those that claimed that in this country there was no room for a labor organization, that men need not organize to secure better conditions, as the opportunities were abundant to become some day, if not wealthy, a fairly well paid mechanic.

These Labor Day demonstrations had their effect. The times are changing. To-

day trades union and labor papers are doing the work more effectively, spreading the cause for labors' emancipation than all the parades on that day. A better work for the unionists would be to get subscribers for the labor press. The day that our forefathers used to ride in stage coaches from town to town is over, our mile a minute railroads have taken its place, and so has the labor press taken the place to promulgate the doctrine of unionism.

When the question of finance is studied, close to one million dollars of hard earned cash is spent in uniforms, badges and bands. It goes without saying that such methods of propaganda are very expensive. Is it not much better that this one million dollars stays in the treasury of the unions? Or if such is raised in assessments that this assessment be placed in the strong box of the union and used for a better purpose—the protection of our union.

The aggressiveness of employers associations, and citizens' alliances to break up our unions through many schemes such as spies in our unions who may induce uncalled for strikes. Is not this money better spent to secure just demands? A large treasury in nine times out of ten prevents strikes. What earthly good is it to make a show? When trouble comes the hard earned dollar is what counts—save them instead of spending them by parading. Put your dollar or two assessment, which a uniform would cost, into the union's treasury to create a large defense fund; this fund can never be too large. Yes, we ought to create twice as large a fund as Van Cleave of the Employers' Association has created to counteract his moves to break up labor unions.

There is nothing in a "show-off"; there is nothing to howl about unless you have the "junk," the spirit of manhood to be more than merely a cog in the wheel. All forces of anti-unionism are against us so let us save our money to build up a treasury, to assist us in getting a better living for ourselves, wives and children. Labor Day parades will gradually cease. There may come others by which the working people may express their views and convictions, but the old labor day parade is stale. The cause for which it was intended is lost sight of.

SPIES WITHIN OUR ORGANIZATION.

There should be no doubt but that earnest efforts are made by employers or

rather through their associations, to get spies within our ranks. During the strike at Chicago repeated efforts were made to get several of our members to accept the job as a detective with a salary of \$90 a month, to give the proceedings and other useful information to the bosses. Many of the loyal members inquired for such a job and reported back to Local No. 1, and there is no doubt that two at least are spies in Local No. 1—at least we have suspicion of there being such. These men are still under our surveillance and we trust them no further than we can see them. To date we have not caught them with the goods.

Last month a report came from a small union to the same effect that there were one or two suspicious characters, and they are being watched. The last report of spies or rather an attempt to secure members of our local union to act as spies, came from St. Louis, Mo. It seems that the Pittsburg Plate Glass Co. of St. Louis is endeavoring to get members of our union for this purpose and send them to Kansas City, Mo., where the Pittsburg Plate Glass Co. employees are on strike. As in a majority of cases our members are true to our cause and revealed the conversation had with a J. W. O'Neill.

From the above facts our local unions and in fact the members must be very careful. They should scrutinize each member, watch his acts and character closely to ascertain if any undesirable character is among our ranks.

It seems to be that members are approached to act as spies and if one is found he is sent to another city, where he must stoop so low and do his dirty work. Unions accepting members on clearance cards should watch whether such members are allright. It is the hope that traveling members will not take this up as an injustice done them, but we must preserve our organization; we must expose such men that try to inflict us an injury.

Local unions must take heed of men who have not been tested and desire to cause strikes, who howl and make radical speeches to arouse the members to acts uncalled for. Each union ought to elect an executive committee of only trustworthy men—men you know are as true to the cause as you yourself. This is a note of warning and it must be accepted now, not when it is too late.

To those members that take an active part in our organization, that take pride in the work already accomplished, there is nothing better for them to read than

the little book by Max Friedman entitled "The Pinkerton Labor Spy." By reading this book it will give much information regarding the spies in the union. The book can be had from Headquarters for 25 cents. You will never regret reading it.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER.

No truer saying was ever spoken than "Knowledge is Power." The very fact that the working people are such as they are, living from hand to mouth, dwelling in hovels, abused and kicked around as they are traveling from one city to another looking for a master that will give him work, satisfied by receiving only one-fifth of the product of his toil according to United States statistics is because of their stupidity of their own interests. They may be wise in all other matters, but in regards to themselves they are not.

Can any sane man or woman say that the life they are living is the best possible? We are not speaking of individuals but as a class of wage earners. No one can say that we are, for if we were, the misery that exists, the crimes that are committed, the shame, fraud and vice that exists would be eliminated. These exist because the intelligence for a better society is lacking in the working population. It is our ignorance that they exist. No one person nor a set of persons, no, not even an organization can bring about a change. It rests entirely upon the intelligence of society as a whole.

For sixty years or more working people have tried and are still trying to bring about better conditions through trades unions, and the work they have done is to be proud of, but misery still exists in its many phases. The trade and labor unions have been and are today a school, teaching one another the lessons we must learn to bring about the emancipation of the workers from all species of injustice.

The unions as stated have done good work, but there seems to be a lack of teachers within the unions to carry on the work of instruction. That lack seems to be the lack of knowledge due to being either too lazy to read or reading the wrong kind of books or papers. The unionist should read more books dealing with live questions of the day, books that deal with their own material interests.

There is no one that can deny that self-interest, not as individual but as a class is the guiding spirit nowadays; the working people who have made progress in

everything but their own self. They are still at the bottom of the ladder and they will be so long as they themselves neglect to think and act for their own material interest. Knowledge is power, and it is stronger than the capitalists' maxim "Might is right."

Read more, think more for your own preservation, give all your thought and energy to elevating your class to a higher state of society. By doing so you elevate yourself.

WHY WORKING WOMEN MUST ORGANIZE.

The Problem.

The government report of the census for 1900 shows that more than five million women are engaged in gainful occupations in the United States during that year. This report further shows that the average wage for these women was less than \$270 a year, and that more than 50 per cent or over two million five hundred thousand women workers were under 24 years of age. This extraordinary condition marks a revolution in industry and is steadily increasing.

For so many centuries women have worked as individuals in their own homes that they enter industry unorganized. They have no standard of hours, wages or working conditions. They take what is given and work as they are told. The first social effect of women in industry is to lower the standard of wages and living for all laborers in related trades. This not only places the particular women under conditions of long hours and short pay, but it adds to the difficulties of those who are seeking to maintain fair hours, fair wages and American standards for home life in every trade. The wives and children of the men competing with women suffer the heaviest costs of this competition. Further, it is matter of common knowledge that wrong physical conditions react upon the women workers with most terrible significance. The conditions of work in many of the trades into which women have entered put such a strain upon the physical organization that a brief service precludes the possibility of motherhood. This two-fold attack upon the homes of the working world indicates a loss to the Commonwealth which is far-reaching and almost incalculable.

Organization the First Step.

Trades Unions among women have recognized these facts and faced them squarely. Women are not willingly nor gladly the underbidders in the labor market and the competitor against the home.

They know that trade union organization gives them their chance to stand as fellow workers with the men in the fight for the protection of the home.

In the Industrial Exhibit which was held in Chicago last March under the division of "Women in Industry" the four remedies suggested for improving the standard of wages and hours were "education, legislation, organization and the ballot." It is true that education is needed and that the skilled worker has the advantage over the unskilled, but it must not be forgotten that some of the most miserable wages today are paid the skilled worker in the sewing trades. Education alone is unable to meet the difficulties that confront us and in America legislation has remained an ineffective factor in the struggle. No doubt the ballot in the hands of the working women will be one of the most decisive methods by which she can command a hearing, but the greatest immediate opportunity and one within her reach is trade union organization.

This is the strongest factor helping to bring about fair wages, shorter hours and decent working conditions. These three demands constitute what may be termed a "living wage." Stated briefly and for the individual working woman this means that a girl who is putting her strength and her ability into her work whether that be at a skilled trade or as an unskilled worker, should be entitled to earn a sufficient wage to make the following conditions possible:

A room to herself; food to produce healthful living and efficient work; simple clothing; a chance for rest and recreation after the day's work and on Sundays; time and opportunity for friendships; a two-weeks' vacation into the country and a possibility to save for emergencies by putting aside a certain sum each week. How large the wage must be to meet these conditions depends in a measure on the cost of living and the following estimate is based on present conditions in Chicago.

The Week's Expenses.

Rent for room.....	\$2.00
Carfare.....	.60
Breakfasts.....	1.05
Lunches.....	.70
Dinners.....	2.10
Laundry.....	.50
Clothing.....	2.00
Savings.....	.25
Dues.....	.10
Vacation fund.....	.40

\$9.70

This estimate does not include incidentals like soap, medicine, daily paper, mendings, etc., nor possible emergencies like sickness. Neither does it take into account church affiliations, the privilege of giving to some friend in need, the right of recreation in books, the right to an additional carfare on Sundays or evenings, a visit to the theater, etc. It should also be remembered that the laundry item will be very much larger than fifty cents a week during the summer months, when shirt waists must be worn and a clean one is almost a necessity every day in the week. It is very true that many girls wash and iron their own shirt waists as well as other clothing, but this means that they take the time evenings and on Sundays; the latter day being also generally used for the week's mending. It is not tolerable to consider life isolated from family obligations and from joy in fellowship with others.

Organization Requires Co-operation.

Women can be organized. It is necessary, however, to remember that a certain amount of vitality is indispensable to making a fight for better conditions. Women who by virtue of their "freedom of contract" work in the sewing trades for 18 hours a day at a dollar and four cents a week have not enough strength left after such a struggle for bread to organize themselves for protective purposes. The skilled working women owe it to their fellow workers to make such conditions impossible. The new form of association, recognized by nearly all organized workers of bringing within their union every unskilled member affiliated with the trade, is not only the soundest economic position to maintain, but the only moral position possible.

The girl who holds herself aloof from the trade union movement because her own skill can command a decent wage is as responsible for the miserable lives of women and children in the sweated trades as is the "daughter of privilege" who refuses to recognize her kinship and obligation with the working poor.

For more than thirty years the British Women's Trade Union League has called into active co-operation not only the skilled union women to help organize their unskilled fellow workers, but women of privilege as well whose leisure and strength has been placed at the service of those women to whom have been denied the elementary conditions of right living.

Following this successful English precedent the National Women's Trade

Union League of America, organized in 1903, has sought to concentrate the efforts of union women and their allies on this same problem. Every thoughtful, educated woman realizes that she shares the responsibility with the community not only for existing vicious conditions, but for the necessary leadership and resource required to secure just working conditions and a better home life for the working women of America. All right thinking people everywhere unite in recognizing the moral and social welfare behind the demand for an eight-hour day and a living wage for all working women in every trade. When these demands are realized a permanent foundation is laid and a genuine opportunity given, for expression of the finer spiritual issues in the lives of working women with power to work out every gift of nature and to live out every resource of body, mind and heart.—Margaret Dreier Robins.

LIMERICKIAL.

There was a young fellow named Jones,
Who exclaimed in the loudest of tones:
"I'm for unions, you bet,
And I never forget

I am union clear through to my bones."
Now Jones seized all chances to toot
For unions and closed shop to boot,
But each time that he spoke
It was through the foul smoke

He drew from a scab cigaroot.
Jones promptly came up with his dues
And swore he's no manner of use
For the man who was slack
In paying his "whack,"

But he walked in a pair of scab shoes.
On Labor Day Jones seized the chance
Behind a big banner to prance;
But he made his display
On labor's great day

In a pair of the scabbiest pants.
Every day Jones' strident voice rolls
Condemning non-union men's souls.
He swelled up his chest
Till it burst his scab vest,

But he voted for scabs at the polls.
There are Joneses a plenty, you know,
You will meet them wherever you go.
They shoot off hot air
And claim to be fair,
But don't give the label a show.

—The Wage Worker.

CORRESPONDENCE

Communications for the JOURNAL must be received BEFORE the 8th of the month to insure publication. All communications for the JOURNAL must be accompanied by the name of the sender, and written only on one side of the paper.

FROM LOCAL No. 26.

We have lost through death Bro. Geo. Bartelmew, lately from Richmond, Va. Bro. Bartelmew has been sick at Richmond for quite a while. He returned to Camden, N. J., where his sickness turned worse, dying July 1.

He had no relatives, but belonged to a cremating society which took care of the body. In honor to his memory Local No. 26 resolved to drape the charter in mourning for thirty days.

FROM LOCAL No. 59.

The newly elected officers of Local No. 59, Winnipeg, Manitoba, are: Alf. Dodd, Pres.; E. L. Tacher, Vice Pres.; W. Price, Fin. Sec'y; C. J. Berger, Rec. Sec'y; W. Collin, Treas., and F. Rosasco, Guard. Business is poor in this part of the country and it would be well not to come to this town.

LOCAL No. 6, ST. LOUIS, MO.

At the recent election of officers, Local No. 6 has elected the following: Wm. Worely, Pres.; Henry Durhan, Vice Pres.; J. B. Meyer, Fin. Sec'y; Frank Springer, Rec. Sec'y, and Thos. Carey, Treas. Business is fair and the strike at the Century Art Glass Co. is still on.

FROM LOCAL No. 29.

We had a good attendance at our last two meetings, about half our membership being present both times. Were you there? If not, why not? It's your place to be there every meeting night. It helps out your officers and puts more ginger in all of you when you see a good crowd up there. It makes you feel as though you have to try and get an application filled out by the fellow that works next to you. Have you ever tried it? Try it once and after that it will come natural to you.

We got three applications last month, we hope to get six this month and keep on doubling them every month till we get all the glass workers in town that didn't sign a life agreement to be a slave for a

greedy, labor-hater. It's too bad these few "stiffs" didn't live in Lincoln's times. They might have learned something.

We decided to march in the Labor Day parade and want to see you all turn out. Don't show your white feather and leave the boss laugh at you for not showing your rights when you have a chance.

Ask all glass setters for a card and you'll oblige.

Press Com. Local No. 29.

UNFAIR FIRMS.

The following firms are unfair to our International Association, and members are requested not to seek employment from them. No firm will be put on this unfair list except it has received the sanction of the General Executive Board.

Art Glass Firms:

Clinton Glass Co., (also beveling, Chicago, Ill.

Colonial Art Glass Co., Chicago, Ill.

H. Eberhardt & Co. (also beveling), Chicago, Ill.

Flanagan & Bledenweg (also beveling), Chicago, Ill.

Giannini & Hilgart, Chicago, Ill.

W. C. Harder (also beveling), Chicago, Ill.

W. H. Helmerich & Co. (also beveling), Chicago, Ill.

W. H. Lau & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Linden Glass Co., Chicago, Ill.

Schuler & Mueller (also beveling), Chicago, Ill.

Temple Art Glass Co. (also beveling), Chicago, Ill.

H. Raphael Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

Gorham Mfg. Co., New York, N. Y.

Century Art Glass Co., St. Louis, Mo.

J. J. Kinsella Glass Co., Chicago Ill., and Holland, Mich.

Mirror and Beveling Firms:

G. H. Anderson & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Mirror & Art Glass Co., Chicago, Ill.

French Mirror & Glass Beveling Co., Allegan, Mich.

Galloway Glass Co., Chicago, Ill.

Herroy & Marriner, Chicago, Ill.

J. J. Kinsella Glass Co., Chicago Ill., and Holland, Mich.

Rubin Bro's. Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Tyler & Hoppach, Chicago, Ill.
 Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Kansas City,
 Mo.

IT BENEFITS ALL.

The labor movement cannot be selfish. It cannot benefit unionists without benefiting "outsiders."

It can not raise wages or shorten hours or improve labor conditions without extending these gains to all laborers.

Moreover, is not unionism open to the "outsiders?"

Is not every union maintaining a force of organizers for the express purpose of helping the non-union men to better their conditions?—Samuel Gompers.

The Michigan Supreme Court recently gave the following decision of importance to all trades unions: "Workmen have the right to fix a price upon their labor and refuse to work unless that price is obtained. Singly or in combination, they have this right. They may use persuasion to induce men to join their organization or refuse to work except for an established wage. They may present their cause to the public in the newspapers or circulars, in a peaceable way and with no attempt at coercion. If the effect in such a case is ruin to the employer it is *damnum absque injuria*, for they have only exercised their legal rights."

FROM CHICAGO, ILL.

Work in this city is rather dull and prospects are not very encouraging. The unfair shops have lost their trade and can't keep the few non-union men they have employed. Several of these are trying to break into the union shops.

This month we can take two of the unfair shops off the unfair list. One shop, W. O. Ebert's, was closed on account of the death of the proprietor, and The Western Sand Blast Co. gave up the business on account of no profits in the business. The proprietor of this concern, although a millionaire, didn't feel like losing any more money. The shop was the best ventilated, cleanest and best laid out shop in this city. It used to employ about 45 to 50 men, but since the strike a dozen is all that worked there. It is said that the firm had about \$2,700 worth of orders which no doubt they could not fulfill, and when it was decided to close up the shop, the proprietor, Mr. A. Brown,

sought to let his work to others. He asked 10 per. cent and then was satisfied with 5 per cent, but the union firm could not handle the work for the prices he received for them. This goes to show how cheap they quote prices to get the work.

A new local has been organized by an A. F. of L. organizer at Salt Lake City, Utah, with 14 members working at the different trades of the glass industry. The union bids to fairly well. It will be known as Local No. 34.

Local No. 9 is about to present a new agreement to their employers to take effect Sept. 1.

There were cast at the recent election not quite two-fifths of the entire vote. Locals No 27 and 28 did not vote at all.

The quarterly sinking fund assessment for July, August and September are now due. Financial secretaries should see to it that the members pay same. Local unions are requested to write for the Journal some interesting news, which gives the entire membership an idea how and what each union is doing.

Local No. 35, of Buffalo, has decided not to present an agreement to their employers. The conditions are fair. All the bevelers are organized; three-fourths of the art glass workers and a few putty glaziers.

Some of the readers may think, what seems to be the matter with Local No. 8. Minneapolis, Minn. We are still alive. The local election resulted in the election of Bro. Chas. Raymond, Pres.; Fred. Whistle, Fin. Sec'y, and D. E. Bushy, Rec. Sec'y.

Local No. 1 made things lively Aug. 2. On that date a smoker was given, which proved a social success, besides bringing together the somewhat scattered membership. The same spirit prevailed among the men as that before the strike. One would hardly recognize that the men went through an eighteen months struggle, for they are just the same as they were—union men to the core. Besides singing, comic recitation and a general merry-making, speeches were made by Bro's. F. Fosler, Chas. Schoeller and Wm. Figolah.

OUR INVISIBLE AMERICAN KING,
HIS SPIES AND INFORMERS.

By Parker H. Sercombe.

(A Review.)

There is probably nothing in current revolutionary literature more fearlessly argued or more constructively destructive than this 16-page booklet by the editor of "To-Morrow Magazine."

The work philosophical throughout is divided under four headings—Our Invisible King, Criminal Capitalism, Crimes in Their Order, and The Philosophy of Freedom.

The author takes up the scientific evolution of our economic and political forms, ceremonies, courts, punishments and systems of control and shows their origin. How they naturally grew up around European kings, who, of course, always adopted the methods and systems best suited to perpetuate despotism and kingcraft, and as it is seen that we in America have simply taken over in toto the entire *modus operandi* of European monarchies, we look about us and discover that we also have an Invisible King in the form of the network of interests between banks, railroad and traction companies, department stores, newspapers, manufacturing and insurance companies, etc., all of which are owned by the same network of stockholders.

The author points out the difference between the workingman's standard of right and wrong and the capitalist's standard of right and wrong, and not only shows that it is utterly foolish and degrading for the masses to longer permit themselves to be tried by the capitalist courts and the capitalist standards of this country, but he calls upon every toiler, all who do not belong to the system of trusts to unite and overthrow the control of the money power and establish our political, judicial and economic regimes in accordance with the standard of those who work and produce the wealth of the world.

Price of booklet 10 cents per copy, \$6 per 100. Send order to Headquarters.

ANOTHER OPINION.

From the results of the votes on the amendments, we find that part of the voting will have to be gone over again, but whether we have a scattered executive board or one composed of members from locals, located at seat of headquarters, we will have sections in our constitution that will be altogether out of place. For instance, if we have an executive board from seat of headquarters, what good is proposition 15, which was carried and which reads, "The Gen. Pres. shall preside over all sessions of the G. E. B." —

Now as Sec. 129 of our Constitution is not to be stricken out, an executive board from seat of headquarters is supposed to meet once a month, or whenever called by the G. S. T., it would be very expensive to have our G. P. attend those sessions, therefore propositions 15 should be kept out of our Constitution if we are to have an Executive Board from seat of headquarters. The same can be said of propositions 16, 18, 20, 23, which were carried and which are good only in case of a scattered Executive Board.

It is plainly seen that the ballot from the results of the votes was not studied with care, for with a little study it is plainly seen prop. 11, 13, and 14, which were voted NO, should have been YES, in order not to conflict with prop. 9, 15, 16, 18, 20, and 23. To my idea another ballot should be taken as to which Executive Board we are to have, and also such Sections, that would be the proper laws for them. For a scattered Executive Board you will notice that proposition 23 reads, "The salary of the G. E. B. when employed by the Int. Ass'n, shall be \$3.00 per day and \$2.00 per day for expenses, in addition to mileage," said proposition was carried and no use to an Executive Board from headquarters as it conflicts with Sec. 130 of our Constitution, which is to stay in force, said prop. 23 is meant for a scattered board

ut I think a very expensive one. For instance if such a board was to meet for a week the salary of same with expenses would be \$90, not counting the G. S. T.'s expenses, adding the mileage and rent of meeting hall for said board, and incidental expenses, it would cost the International over \$200 a meeting every 6 months, while an Executive Board from the seat of the Headquarters would be much cheaper according to Sec. 129 and 130, and should have been in force since

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last revised Constitution went into effect.

I have looked over our Constitution and was unable to see a line or word where there was anything adopted to have our Gen. Pres., and the 1st, 3rd and 4th Vice-Pres. to compose our Executive Board, of course they were working under the laws of our Constitution previous to the New York convention, but as Constitution revised at said convention went into effect in 1906, then all sections pertaining to the Executive Board should have went in force, also the City for the Board of Appeals a vote should have been taken for the same.* As our G. S. T. stated in April Journal, to strike Ses. 128, 129, 130, was condemning an act, which they have never tried to find out whether it is a good plan or not.

I also notice that if Sec. 115 is changed according to the amendments, then Sec. 141 will be of no use in our Constitution, as all the affairs of our International Association are put in the hands of the G. E. B. through. Propositions 18 and 20. Proposition 18 reads, "—that the G. E. B. shall decide all points arising under the jurisdiction of the Int. Ass'n, also all grievances and appeals, subject to the decision of the General Assembly." therefore, if a Local got a decision not to their liking and wishing to appeal on the same, they would only have the same body that give them their decision to appeal to, or wait until a General Assembly. Proposition 18 and 20, which particularly gives an Executive Board all the affairs of our Association, we would have no need of City for the Board of Appeals, as such a body would not be necessary. In that case it is better to have an Executive Board from seat of Headquarters to work according to Constitution adopted in 1905. Therefore, as we will be compelled to vote over again on the G. E. B. and their duties, I hope the brothers in general will take their Constitution in hand and study their ballots, and vote for propositions that will be to their interest and economical to our Int. Ass'n.

As the seat for the Board of Appeals will have to go to a 2nd ballot, and Philadelphia and New York being the opposing cities, the writer being in Philadelphia must say that if this city is chosen for the Board of Appeals, I can assure the brothers that between Locals 26 and 41, there are members who are well able to fill positions and give justice on any decision that would come to their notice.

It is my hope that an her ballot be sent out, and that the brothers have another chance to decide on the Executive Board, and all sections pertaining to their duties.** To my notion a General Executive Board from seat of Headquarters is the most economical and can give quicker results. (See Article called "An Opinion" in April Journal.)

Hoping that brothers in general will see clearly on the matter and do their best on the 2nd ballot.

Yours fraternally

Peter Van Dort.

* The writer is not aware of the fact that the New York convention decided that the constitution accepted in New York was not to go into effect as to the Gen. officers till July 1907, also the seat of Headquarters and Board of Appeals.

** There is no doubt but that within a few weeks the members will hear on this proposition from the Gen. Exe. Bd. now composed of members from seat of Headquarters. A little time and patience will be necessary to bring matters straight.

Editor.

It is said arrangements are being completed between the American Federation of Labor and national trade unions of England, Scotland, Germany, Denmark, Austria, Belgium, Norway, Netherlands, and other foreign countries, to interchange union cards between unions of kindred crafts and callings. In addition to this worldwide movement between the organized wage workers of the world, the American Federation of Labor and the American society of Equity (the farmer's unions of the United States) have formed an alliance. The vast armies of the organized wage workers of the world represent more than 50,000,000 people. The more advanced leaders propose an international convention of all craft unions.

Acting Secretary Kirwan, of the Western Federation of Miners, walked into a convention of Wyoming coal miners, affiliated with the United Mine Workers, asked for the floor and informed the delegates that two of their members were Pinkerton detectives and were making reports to that agency for more than a year. The two skunks were promptly expelled and admitted their perfidy. There is a movement growing in the West to throw open the doors of local union meetings in order to rob the spies and thugs of their graft.

ROSTER OF SECRETARIES OF LOCAL UNIONS.

We call special attention of all Secretaries to their respective Locals, published herewith, and should there be any errors in same we will consider it a favor if you will notify headquarters at once, so that it may be published correctly in the next issue.

Local No. 1, Chicago, Ill.—L. Coleman, 383 N. Paulina St. Meets 1st and 3d Friday at 55 N. Clark St.

Local No. 2, Akron, O.—J. Bollinger, 731 Yale St.

Local No. 4.—(Chicago, Ill.—(Art Glass) Meets 2nd and 4th Friday, 55 N. Clark St., R. Hanizeski, 3062 Ridge Ave.

Local No. 6, St. Louis, Mo.—F. Springer, 327 Clark Ave.

Local No. 7, Richmond, Va.—Max Goetze, 312 So. Harrison St.

Local No. 8, Minneapolis, Minn.—D. E. Bushy, 1426 25th Ave. No.

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